

THE GUIDE

An Illustrated

1889

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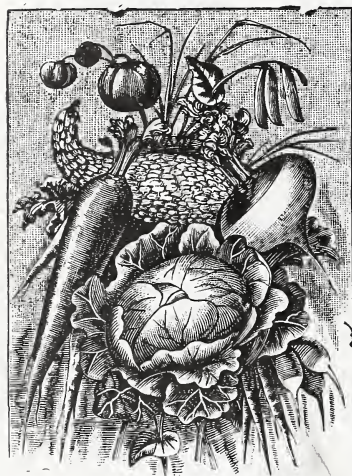
SEED AND FLORAL ANNUAL FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

INTERLACHEN, FLORIDA.

AN
ANNOUNCEMENT
TO

Truckers and Market Gardeners.



IN the preparation of this Seed Annual for the Southern States, we have availed ourselves of the advantages acquired by an intimate association with Truckers and Gardeners through the various trucking and farming regions. Every care which this experience could suggest has been exercised to secure accuracy in the description of each variety offered, and it is believed that the suggestions with regard to cultivation will be found useful and trustworthy.

We will always be found at the head of all TRUE advances in seeds, but no novelties, whether originating with ourselves or others, will ever be given a place in our list, until they have been thoroughly and practically tested, not only for their general value but for their adaptability to the climate and soil of the South. We shall also test their profitableness to the grower when marketed, hence when we offer new varieties no hesitancy may be felt in adopting them.

We are fully alive to the needs of the truck farmer and market gardener of the South; for years we have been with them; we know the need of PURE, LIVE SEEDS, true to name and of the highest possible standard.

We are the only Firm engaged in Specially Selecting and Growing Seeds for the Southern States,

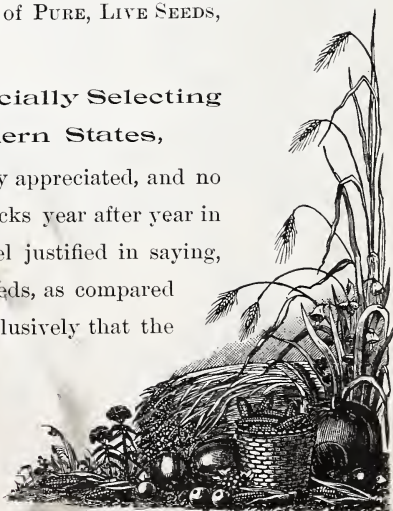
and the high reputation already enjoyed by us is fully appreciated, and no effort will be spared to raise the standard of our stocks year after year in the various districts in which they are grown. We feel justified in saying, in conclusion, that the excellence and vigor of our seeds, as compared with other stocks sold through the south, prove conclusively that the system we are pursuing is far in advance of others.

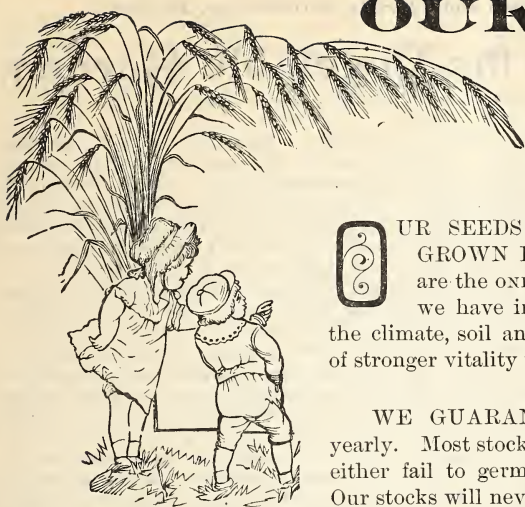
Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.,

Interlachen, Putnam Co., Fla.

REDFIELD PETTIT, Manager.





OUR GUARANTEE.

FIRST.

OUR SEEDS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED AND GROWN FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES. We are the ONLY house engaged in this business though we have imitators. All our stocks are adapted to the climate, soil and various conditions, and will be found of stronger vitality than the sorts generally offered.

SECOND.

WE GUARANTEE them TRUE to name, and FRESH yearly. Most stocks kept through a summer in this climate either fail to germinate or come up sparingly and weak. Our stocks will never fail you for freshness, purity and life. They are full of vigor and will be found strong growers.

THIRD.

WE GUARANTEE to keep all our patrons posted as to the best varieties for EARLY, PROLIFICNESS AND MARKETABLE VALUES. To do this we will enter your name on our books when we receive your order amounting to one dollar, and you will receive the printed circulars we may send out from time to time as points of interest and value offer.

To Correspondents.

We prepay the postage on all Seeds ordered by the ounce, or in packets, excepting Peas, Beans, Corn, and Onion Sets. When ordered by the pound add eight cents per pound for postage to the price of the seeds. For Peas, Beans and Corn add eight cents a pint, fifteen cents a quart.

All approved orders are shipped the day on which they are received.

Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with cash. Purchasers will please send sufficient funds to cover the full amount of their order, otherwise Seeds only to the amount sent will be forwarded. Should the remittance be more than sufficient we will return it.

We will send Seeds by express to "Collect on Delivery" when enough money accompanies the order to cover all charges for freight and collection.

Remittances may be made by Draft on New York, money in a Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order payable at Palatka, Florida.

Use the enclosed Order Sheet, and read it over carefully before sending, being sure your Name, Town, County and State address is all correct. It is quite a common thing for us to receive orders and letters with the name, town or state left off.

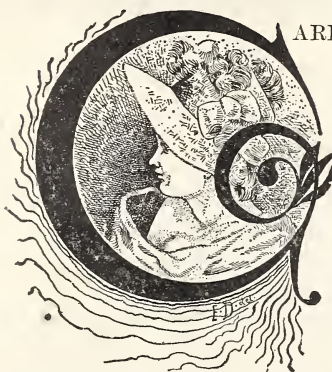
Keep a copy of your order and verify it on the arrival of your seeds.

Orders are sometimes stolen or lost; if, therefore, you do not receive your seeds in a reasonable length of time notify us, enclosing a duplicate order.

Stamps in ones or twos will be accepted to the amount of fifty cents.

All orders for Seeds in packets or ounces amounting to less than twenty-five cents must be accompanied with five cents extra for postage.

General Hints for the Vegetable Garden.



ARE should be taken in selecting a spot for the family garden, to procure a place which will receive the benefit of of the sun, especially the morning sun. The most suitable soil is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy it may be made lighter by the addition of stable manure and working up the ground thoroughly. Avoid the neighborhood of large trees as their roots will take away the nutriment in the land as fast as you place it there. If there are one or more large trees on the outside their shade may be utilized for a seed bed, in which may be sown celery, cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months. These beds should be so arranged as to receive the morning sun. Endeavor to have your soil level as possible, in order that furious rains may not wash away the rich upper soil. The ground SHOULD BE WELL DRAINED, and have water convenient for use in dry weather. The best fertilizer for general use, is well rotted barn yard, or stable manure. Do not spare the manure, and be sure it is thoroughly rotted. Cow manure is the best for light, sandy soil, and horse manure for heavy stiff clay lands. In rich hammock lands all that is needed is good drainage and cultivation. For special purpose, and where stable or cow manure is not obtainable, Peruvian Guano, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial fertilizers may be employed to advantage. Cow peas sown broadcast at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre, and when large enough, ploughed under, are a valuable fertilizer, as is also Japan clover. If the land is sandy Cotton Seed Meal has a lasting effect as compared with some other commercial fertilizers. For growing quickly such crops as melons, cucumbers, etc., Blood fertilizer and Guano are desirable. For celery, soap suds are invaluable. For peas, Canada wood ashes have proven very satisfactory, either as a top dressing where the peas are just coming out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. Liquid manure (made by diluting the drainings of dung heaps or stables, or by adding ten gallons of water to one pound of Guano) applied to young plants once or twice a week, will hurry them wonderfully. Leaf mold is excellent for all gardens, especially these of a heavy soil. Muck thoroughly rotted and added to light, sandy soil is a good enricher of the ground. Four or five barrels of salt to the acre of land is also highly recommended.

NEVER HAVE YOUR GARDEN SO LARGE IT CANNOT BE WELL ATTENDED TO. A small garden well manured and properly attended to will give you better returns than a larger one where hoeing and stirring is neglected, besides costing less for seeds. When the plants are up, hoeing and frequent stirring of the soil during dry weather is very beneficial, as the weeds are more readily killed, and the ground retains the moisture better.

DO NOT PLANT THE SAME CROPS ON THE SAME GROUND in successive years. Rotate the crops. Where you had beets and other roots which grew under the ground last year, plant this year those which grow above the ground, such as lettuce, beans, Peas, etc. Also let plants with roots growing up and down succeed those growing off sideways. The same kinds of seeds sown every year in any land "sickens" it and it will cease to produce.

SOWING SEEDS.

Proper judgment must be exercised as to the time of sowing, never forgetting that warmth and moisture are absolutely essential, and seed sown before the ground is warm will frequently produce its crop later than that which had been sown after the danger from frosts had passed. The best germinating temperature is about sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Each section therefore can sow seed accordingly. The bold gardener or trucker of the extreme south need not fear to risk his planting, for if he happens to get caught by a frost it is but the cost of the seed to plant again, and if he is successful, he gets the advantage of good returns.

It is a good plan to soak all dry and hard seeds in warm water for twelve hours before planting. When taken out of the water, roll them in plaster and sow at once.

Sometimes the ground is cold and wet, and rots the seed; or they are sown too deep when the same thing occurs; or too shallow, and the germ is killed by the dry winds or the hot sun. Again, in some seasons, insects lie in wait for the young plant and cut it down, either before or immediately after it comes through the ground.

Sow as much as possible in rows or drills. In this way you can readily tell when your plants come up, you can thin out and hoe them more easily, and they will grow much faster;

moreover, in broadcast sowings much of the seed must be lost, from being too deeply covered or left entirely uncovered.

In order to have strong, healthy plants, commence thinning out in time; if plants stand too closely in the bed or row, they inevitably become spindling and weak and never will succeed.

Gardeners who are anxious for very early vegetables, and sow seeds before the frosts are past, of course take the risk of losing their labor. There is so much satisfaction, however, in having the first of anything, and seeds cost so little, that it is worth the experiment. There are many ways to protect these early sowings.

Rain water is best for watering; but if well water is used, let it be drawn up long enough to get the temperature of the air, otherwise it will chill the plant. It is best to water about sundown. Water should NEVER be sprinkled on the leaves of plants while the sun is shining.

Transplanting should be done, if possible, about sundown, and immediately before, during, or after a shower, but not when the ground is soaked. Make the holes with a dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it and press the earth carefully around the stalk. If in hot, dry weather shade until well established with pieces of cedar boughs or shingles.

Some seeds are sown where they are to remain and mature; others are sown in seed beds and transplanted. Cover the seeds to a depth about twice the size of the seed. Some seeds, such as peas, beans and corn, can be covered to a depth of one to two inches, and do well. All wrinkled peas and sugar corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than marrow-fat peas or the common varieties of corn. It depends also on the nature of the soil; heavy, wet soils have to be covered lighter than sandy light soil. When seeds are sown in a seed bed the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties must be protected from the sun, and the shade must be at least three feet above them, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours. Too much shade makes them come up scrawny and spindling; three or four hours' sun and then shaded makes them strong and sturdy. Sow all seed thinly in the seed beds. If plants come up too thick they will damp off.

HOT BEDS.

These are only needed at the south for very tender vegetables like egg plants, tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, etc., for early trucking in certain sections.

TO THE TRUCKER OR MARKET GARDENER.

There is a broad field yet to growers of vegetables for shipping. The past season in some sections has not been a good one on account of the rain, but generally reports have been satisfactory. Cabbage paid better than for any past season, and prices obtained were good. Unfortunately, however, there seems to have been great complaints from many sections of cabbage going to seed, or being badly mixed with cauliflower, turnips, etc. In fact we have seen whole acres a total failure, due to poor or mixed seed. We sympathize with the unfortunate. It is too bad to lose both the money for the seed and the crop. BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME IF YOU PURCHASE OF US.

Peas, beans, and corn have done well, especially the Best of All Bean, DAISY PEA BEAN and Improved Valentine; certain Wax sorts arrived in poor condition and brought little or nothing, in some instances not enough to pay the freight. Why truckers prefer to plant the old poor sorts in preference to paying a fair price for newer and more desirable shipping sorts, that come earlier, and ship in prime condition, we cannot understand, unless it be that they are not posted as to the better strains. SEND TO US AND WE WILL GIVE YOU POINTS.

EMERALD GREEN CUCUMBERS brought good returns, not only being the first to arrive, but those planting later received well paying dividends, all on account of its beautiful clear white and deep green color, as well as its plump, solid condition. Others of an inferior sort called White Spine, arriving at the same time, were a drug, bringing hardly cost of freight.

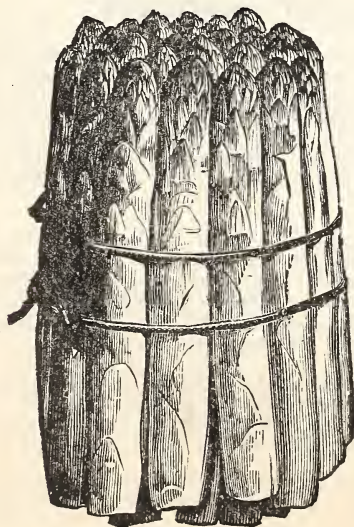
We invite every trucker and market gardener who has not tested our seeds, and others contemplating raising vegetables for shipping, to do so. We shall be happy to quote you our special rates. Your interests and ours are identical.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

A. REDFIELD PETTIT, Manager.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe—The cultivation of this plant is increasing yearly. It is best propagated from suckers which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months. Every fall the ground should be thoroughly manured and spaded or plowed between the plants, at the same time the suckers should be taken off. When grown from seed sow in drills one foot apart and every three inches in the drill. Cover them about one-half an inch deep. Transplant the following fall and cultivate as already noted. For all purposes we recommend the Large Green Globe as being the best. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

ASPARAGUS.**Conover's Colossal Asparagus.**

This vegetable is not largely cultivated in the South, from the fact that the roots die out soon or give but very small shoots. We recommend as the best Conover's Colossal.

CULTIVATION.—Have the ground well manured and worked before planting either seeds or roots. We prefer to sow the seed. Soak the seed over night, and plant in hills, four or five seed in each hill; let the hills be about fifteen inches apart and in rows. When the stalks have been cut off the following winter cover them with a heavy coat of well rotted manure, and a sprinkling of salt. Work this well in the following spring and keep out the weeds. Repeat this year after year. The bed should not be cut for market for three years.

BUSH BEANS.

To the price add for postage, 8c. per pint, 15c. quart.

Improved Golden Wax—The best flat pod of all. Early, entirely stringless, and better in every way than the Black Wax. Pods are large, long, brittle and a rich golden wax color. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Dwarf German Black Wax—A popular first early snap short, with round yellowish-white pods, of fine flavor. A good bean, but has been superceded by the Improved Golden Wax. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

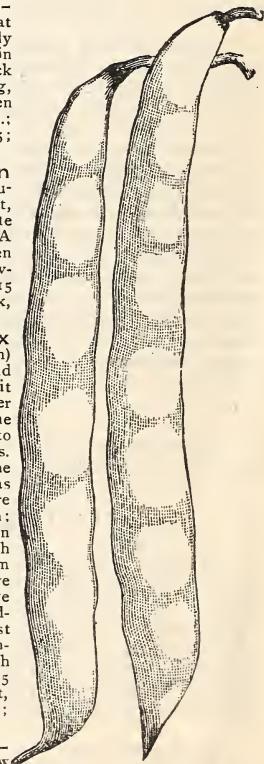
Flageolet Wax Improved, (our strain)

—For vigor of growth and immense productiveness it is unequaled by any other dwarf wax bean. One plant has been known to mature fifty-seven pods. In comparison with the Golden Wax they are as early or earlier; has more vigorous habit of growth; have much larger pods on a stronger bush, which holds them well up from the ground; they have never blighted. Bear large golden yellow pods of handsome appearance and finest quality; are stringless, tender and have a very rich flavor. Large packet, 15 cents; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 60 cents; per peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$10.00.

Florida Mammoth Wax—Our new novelty for shippers.—A beautiful glossy emerald green wax pod. When ready for picking are from ten to twelve inches long. Tender and fat. Not a sign of string. We recommend ALL shippers to plant some of this new variety—it will bring fancy prices. This Bean is a very sturdy grower, stem from one-half to three-fourths of an inch thick. Pods are from six to eight inches long ten days after blooms have made. We can offer only a small amount this year. One dozen Beans, free by mail, 15 cts.; 50 Beans, free by mail, 50 cts.; 1 pint, free by mail, \$3.00. Grows well in any soil, and bears until killed by the frost.

Best of All Bean—Green podded, long, juicy and well flavored. Good for family use, the market, or as a shipper. Not as early as the Mohawk or Improved Early Valentine, but of a better quality. Pint, 25 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Bush Lima—Grows from thirteen to eighteen inches high. Plants average from fifty to seventy-five pods each. Packet, 10 cents; pint, \$2.50.

**Improved Golden Wax.**

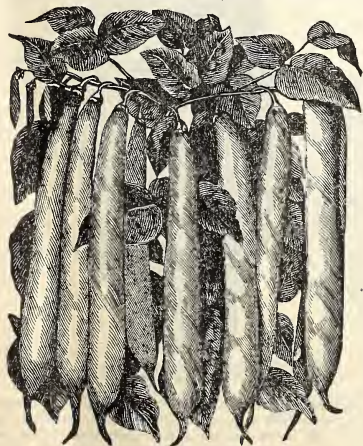
Daisy Pea Bean—A small pod, about four to five inches long, round, light green, and fat. A little beauty for the shipper, as well as for home use; also a fine shell bean. We recommend this as a desirable addition. Pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents.

Improved Round Pod Refugee—Pods round, light green. It is a sure and very heavy bearer, either in a wet or dry season. A very valuable one for the shipper. A good snap. Pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Emperor William—Large, flat, green pods, very productive. About the largest green pod snap. Pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cents; per peck, \$2.25.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—A very hardy wax bean. Can be planted with the Mohawk. A very heavy bearer of rich wax pods; flat, long, and not liable to rust. A very early and good bean. We recommend it highly. Per pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6.75.

Early Mohawk—Stands the frosts better than most others; is early and very productive; long pod; green. Pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.



Early Mohawk Bean.



Improved Early Red Valentine—Very desirable for the shipper, but not so good for the market or home use. Pods are round, fairly tender, though not stringless, as is sometimes stated; is earlier than its parent, the Red Valentine, and is very productive. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.



Improved German Black Wax or Extra Butter Bean—This is a very popular sort for market gardeners; use as snaps as the pods all ripen together. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

BEANS—Pole or Running.

Southern Prolific—Produces in clusters excellent snap short beans in eighty days from germinating. The pods are long, round and fleshy. Of vigorous growth and prolific. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 50 cts.

Marble Head Champion—A new extra early pole bean producing pods ready to pick in eight weeks from planting. Is very productive and the large pods measuring eight to twelve inches in length are very tender and fleshy. Packet, 10 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 60 cents.

Sure Enough—A new introduction of our own—We have tested this bean and recommend it as one of the most valuable for home use or shipping. It is a flat, light green, silky pod; grows from eight to eleven inches long; is ready for use any time after six inches long; is stringless, and brittle almost as glass, and a very rich and buttery quality. It is just as good a shell bean as it is a snap. We offer this bean only by the packet; 10 Beans, for 15 cents.

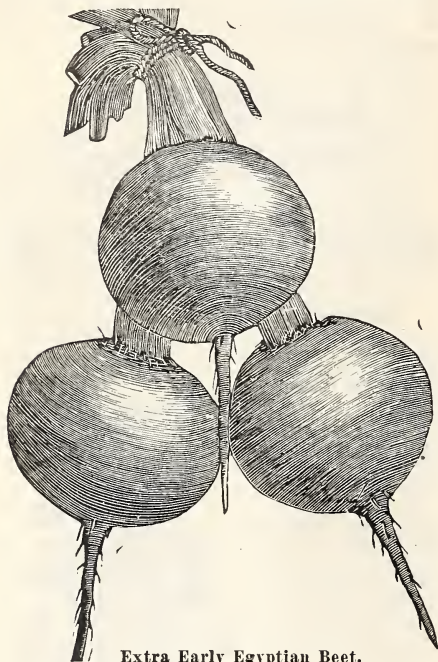
Large White Lima—A well known favorite summer and winter shell bean. Large greenish-white beans of finest flavor, shelled green; also good dried for winter use. Being very tender it should not be planted before the ground is warm. Beans will come up sooner if the eye in the seed is placed downward. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 50 cents.



Sure Enough Bean.

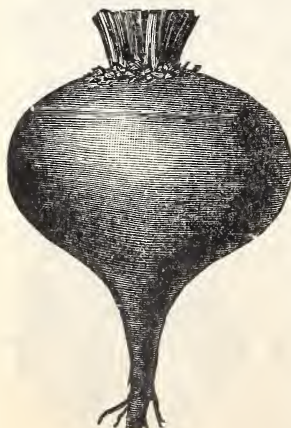
BEETS.

Add to the Price 8 cents per pound for postage.



Extra Early Egyptian Beet.

Extra Early Egyptian—Is the earliest but rather coarse in quality. Is the favorite for market gardeners and truckers. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., 50 cents.



Eclipse Beet.

grows sooner than any other variety. Later the leaves grow very large with broad, flat, white wax-like stems and midribs, which may be cooked like Asparagus, or made into attractive pickles. Good for its leaves only. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents.

Eclipse — Remarkable for its rapid growth, smallness of top and extra fine quality; is as early as the Egyptian and of better quality; the roots are perfectly smooth, of round shape, intense blood red skin and flesh, fine grained and sweet; its small top, extreme earliness, and heavy cropping qualities recommend it to gardeners and truckers. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Silver Beet, Swiss Chard

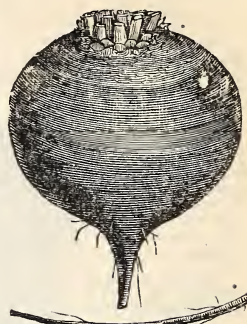
—Sown early in the winter it makes a rapid growth of leaves and is fit for

Early Blood Turnip—This is about ten days later than the Egyptian; flesh a deep blood red color; delicate, sweet, and good, either for home use or the market. Packet 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 55 cents.

Half Long Blood—A very dark red variety of half long shape; a good kind for family use. Pkt., 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents.

Bastian's Extra Early Red Turnip

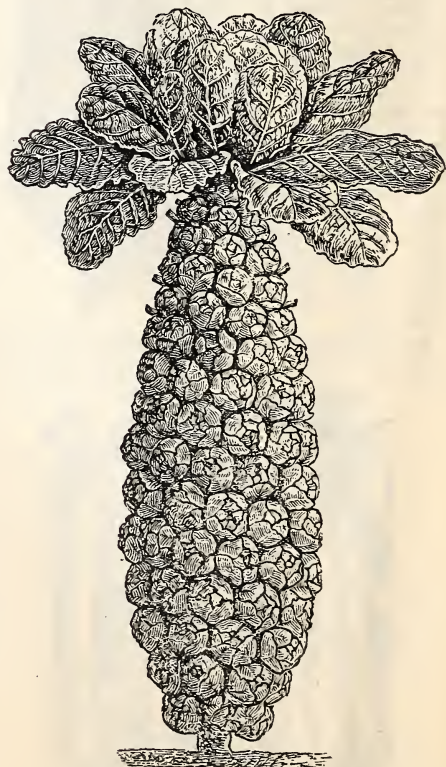
—An extra early, quick, large grower; flesh tender and holds its color when cooked. A GOOD ONE for the trucker, gardener or home use. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 65 cents.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.

Jumbo or Long Red Mangel—Raised for stock only. Grows to a very large size. Here in the South where stock is not as closely housed during the winter as at the north, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for its food we recommend its cultivation. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., 75 cents.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



A vegetable cultivated the same as the cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September. Is worthy of general cultivation.

BORECOLE, OR KALE.

Early Green Curled—More hardy than cabbage, but as it requires frost to make it fit for the table does not do well south of Georgia. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cts. lb., \$2.00.

BROCOLI.

Purple Cape—In its general habit this greatly resembles Cauliflower: it is much inferior in flavor, heads not so white but more hardy, and will head when Cauliflower would not. Sow it in well pulverized beds, covering lightly with fine earth. When the plants are strong enough to transplant to deep rich soil which has been trenched two feet deep and had a bountiful supply of good well rotted manure. Make the rows thirty inches apart, and the same distance in the row. Water at all stages of growth. Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CABBAGE.

It is a well known fact that good Cabbage can not be raised from seed of a poor quality, and yet year after year we hear of complaints of seed, purchased from certain parties, not heading or being mixed with turnips, radish, etc., and yet the disappointed planter will buy of the same parties again in hopes of better results. There is no excuse for this. If you want Cabbage



plant any one of the varieties offered below, purchasing your stock of us, and you will not be disappointed. Our Special Select and grown Cabbage Seed, for the South is not to be compared to the Cabbage seed sold by any other seed house in the United States. All other stocks, no matter what claims may be made for them, are inferior in every way to the strains we offer. We can not compete in price with inferior seeds, and cheap stock, but we more than make up the difference in results. **MAKE NO MISTAKE THIS YEAR. BUY OF US.**

Centennial Flat Dutch—This strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage has become very popular, and, since its first introduction by our Manager, has taken a firm hold among truckers and gardeners for an early variety. It grows from fifteen to twenty pounds per head, according to location and culture and is a good reliable header. Purchase no Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage from other parties. You can get the original and genuine from us only. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$3.50.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick—(Select Strain)—This Cabbage is an excellent variety. It requires very rich ground, and should be sown early for a winter crop as it is a little more susceptible to the frost than the Centennial. It is a good shipper and does not wilt easily. Plant in October and November and it will be ready for shipment in April and May. Per Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—An intermediate variety between the early pointed and the late varieties. It is an excellent second early sort, producing fair sized heads after the early varie-

ties have disappeared. Heads solid, broad, round and flattened on top, tender and good for home use. Per Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$3.00.



Long Island Wakefield Cabbage.—Our Private Stock.

Long Island Wakefield—(Our improved strain of Early Jersey Wakefield and Flat Dutch crossed, giving increased size with the same earliness.) Of all the Wakefields ever offered this is the most valuable of all for home use or shipment. No pointed cabbage has ever met with such favor before. It brings good prices when other sorts would be a drug on the market. We sell this to no dealer, consequently it can be obtained only of us. Packet 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$8.00.

Early Etampes—This is the earliest Cabbage of all; is valuable for home use and near-by market, but not for shipment. It is ten days earlier than any any other of the pointed sorts. It heads up oblong, rounded and pointed at the top, solid and firm, and is a very good header. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.



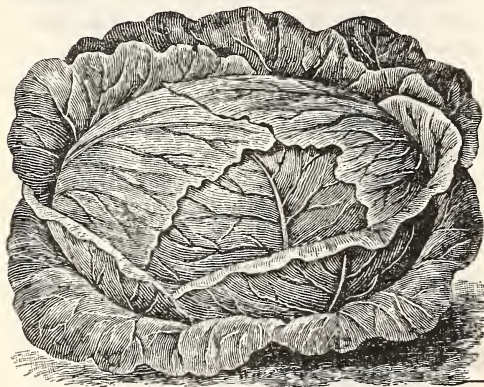
Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Sure Crop, or Shipper's Prize Cabbage—This is our prize Cabbage and is without a rival. The experience of all market gardeners and truckers who have tested goes to corroborate our statement that it is the best and most profitable variety ever offered for planting South. Reports have reached us from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, South and North Carolina, as well as Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, all praising it in the highest terms. It is the earliest and surest large, flat, round Cabbage on record and its quality is excellent, being tender, crisp and solid. Where it is rightly cared for no seed will fail to head unless destroyed by the insects or cut-worm. The cut-worm will not, however, disturb it as much as other Cabbage.

AS AN INCENTIVE TO A MORE LIBERAL PLANTING of this valuable strain we make the following offer, open to all: Send us your name and address with 50 cents, for which we will mail you a sample packet of our "Sure Crop Cabbage," containing not less than 500 seeds. One-half the money you send us will go into a prize fund. This fund will be equally divided between the two prize winners who succeed in marketing fifty heads first. No head to weigh less



Sure Crop, or Shipper's Prize Cabbage.



Redfield's Early Summer Cabbage.

than eight pounds. They may be marketed any where. In applying for the prizes a statement may be sent us stating where they were marketed and the total weight of the fifty heads, all attested to before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace. The two prizes will be distributed March 1st, 1890, thus giving sufficient time for the prize fund to reach a good sum. We expect to be able to distribute \$500.00.

This Cabbage is a quick grower, taking about sixty days to mature from the time of transplanting. Price per packet of 500 to 600 seeds, 50 cents, entitling the purchaser to a contest for the prize fund; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; 1 ounce, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$10.00; 2 lb., \$18.00. BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

Redfield's Early Summer—This select strain of Early Summer Cabbage was secured for us by our Manager last season; we control the stock and none is genuine except purchased from us. This Cabbage is earlier than our select strain of Brunswick though not quite as large. The outside leaves are but few and the heads run about all the same size. It is more hardy than our Brunswick and stands the heat and cold better. This is a valuable strain for shipping as well as home use. We recommend it highly. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.90; lb., \$3.75.

THE ABOVE ARE OUR CHOICE STOCK CABBAGE.

Below will be found other sorts we will supply if desired. various sorts, and prices as low as good stocks can be sold. select strains as above.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	05	25	\$2 50
Early York.....	05	20	1 50
Large York.....	05	20	1 50
Early Sugar Loaf.....	05	20	1 75
French Ox Heart.....	05	20	2 00
Brunswick.....	05	25	2 25
Drumhead.....	05	20	2 00
North Carolina Buncombe.....	05	25	3 00
Early Summer; Henderson's.....	05	25	3 00
Large Bergen Drumhead.....	05	20	2 50
Drumhead Savoy.....	05	25	2 50

They are all fresh and pure stocks, the best obtainable of the We prefer our customers would choose our

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Green Glazed True.....	05	25	3 00
Buist's Improved Late Drumhead.....	05	30	3 50
Buist's Improved Late Flat Dutch.....	05	30	3 50
Vandergaw.....	05	40	5 00
Express.....	05	30	3 00
Cannon Ball.....	05	30	3 00
All Seasons.....	05	25	3 50
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	05	30	3 50
Short Stem Drumhead.....	05	30	3 00
Stone Mason.....	05	30	3 00

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and Grown for the Southern States.

CABBAGE CULTURE.

To raise good, large cabbage requires good soil, well manured and well worked. Without these little success can be attained. In very light soils use plenty of manure and give plenty of water and your cabbage will do well. It may be sown almost any month south of Georgia. But for truckers the main crop for spring should be sown from the first of October to the end of November. All seed should be scattered thinly in the seed bed and watered several times a day, never letting it get dry. Don't be afraid the plants will scald. **Keep them wet.** When large enough, transplant in rows two feet apart, and set in the ground to the first leaf. All pointed or oval shaped cabbage needs richer ground and more liberal manuring and working than round or flat heads. Sow at any time our **Sure Crop, Centennial or Improved Long Island Wakefield.** No cabbage can be easily transplanted during July or August, though seed can be sown for transplanting in August. Seed sown of **Sure Crop** now will be ready for market a month later. **Improved Long Island Wakefield** sown will be ready for market about fifty days after transplanting.

North of Georgia and as far as Virginia, for early cabbage, sow the last of September and till first of November our **Sure Crop**, transplant when large enough and shipments can be made in December and January. For early cabbage sow in gentle hot beds during December and January our **Improved Long Island Wakefield**, giving plenty of air to harden the plants; transplant as soon as warm enough in rows two feet apart. For middle crop make sowings of **Sure Crop** in March and to the middle of April; and for late crop sow our **Centennial** also our **J. I. C. Drumhead.**

We will send one packet each of the **Improved Long Island Wakefield**, (our private stock), **Sure Crop, Centennial** and **J. I. C. Drumhead**; the four for 50 cents. Each package will contain 500 seeds.

These stocks have been selected, grown and improved for us in sections best adapted to the purpose. They have become known to many, and have been highly praised from Virginia to Texas, California and the Bermuda Islands. Their reputation has become so well known that we are compelled to say beware of other stocks sold under like or similar names. Not one seed of these, our strains, are sold to dealers. You can buy these stocks of us only. **MAKE NO MISTAKE.**

CAULIFLOWER.

Does best in a rich, well tilled soil; will do well in a well manured sandy soil. For sections north of the Carolinas sow seed the last of September and first of October, transplant in cold frames when two inches high, protect during the winter and transplant early in the spring to head in April and May. Or sow in a gentle hot bed in latter part of December, transplanting in February into another frame, planting out in the latter part of March to head. Keep frames free from slugs by sprinkling soil and plants with quick lime if needed. For a late crop sow from April 15th, to July 1st, transplant as winter cabbage, giving, if possible, rich, moist, bottom land. Give plenty of water in dry weather. **Keep wet.** Hoe thoroughly. Heads may be blanched extra white by tying the leaves over the top closely.

For sections south of the Carolinas sow during September and October in rich, sandy soil. Cultivate well.

We recommend above others for the reason of its extra earliness and uniformly good sized heads; for its adaptation to the family needs, as well as trucker, our

Plymouth—Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.75; ounce, \$3.50.

Early Paris White—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents; pound, 10.00.

Early Snowball—Later and not as reliable as Plymouth. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$3.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfut—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 75 cents; ounce, \$2.00.



Le Normands—Next to the Plymouth we recommend this. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 90 cents; ounce, \$1.75.

Large Algiers—A good late large variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$3.00; pound, \$11.50.

Autumn Giant, Veichs—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Send 10 cents for our pamphlet of "How to Grow Cauliflower," or for 25 cents we will send you the pamphlet and a packet of the Plymouth.

COLLARD.



True Southern Collard.

This well known variety of the cabbage family does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage. Its flavor is not really fine till it has been touched by the frost. In many places where the ground is so sandy cabbage will not head, Collards will yield plentifully with the most careless cultivation. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

CHERVIL.

An aromatic plant fine for seasoning, or to use with lettuce for a salad. Sow it broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer use. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.50.

CELERY.

The cultivation of Celery is extending through the South more and more each year, though it is attended with many difficulties and disappointments. The varieties we offer have been selected with great care, and if the directions for growing are carefully followed even amateurs may succeed fairly well in attempting to grow this delicious plant. For market gardeners or truckers there is no Celery like the two varieties we offer. They will be found to be better flavored, more crisp, less apt to dry up and wilt than the sorts commonly sold, and are ready for shipment the soonest. We control this stock and do not sell it to other seedsmen. You can obtain it of us only.

Mexican Solid—The stalks are roundish; crisp and solid; the growth large, and a most reliable strain. No Celery can compare with it in its ability to stand the heat, and when ready for market the plants are plump and do not wilt as soon as most sorts. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$10.00.

CULTURE—Dig a trench a foot deep and put in four or five inches of well rotted manure, cover that with good soil, or a light sandy loam well mixed with muck or leaf mold, transplant the plants from the seed bed and make two

rows eight inches apart, and the same distance apart in the row. The seeds may be sown in the seed bed in any moist place, covering the seed very lightly, in May and June, and August and September, and in some places in Florida and Texas all during October and November. The plants should be transplanted when about six inches high. Water freely with soapuds, water or liquid manure, being careful not to pour in on the plants.

Savannah Market—This is a solid half dwarf variety that has never been equalled. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$4.00.

Both the above, when tall enough, must be earthed up around the plant to blanch them.

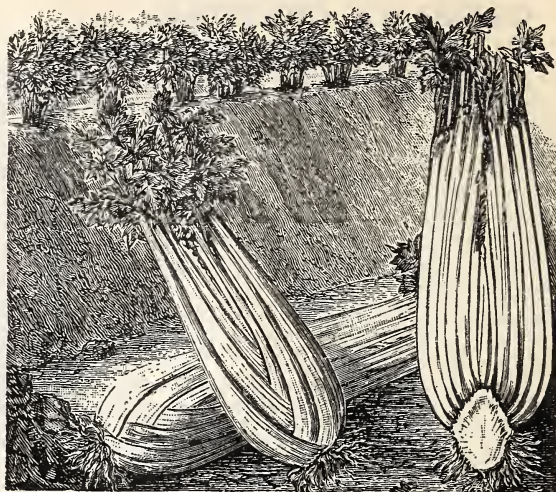
The following varieties we carry in stock and will be furnished if ordered:

Golden Self-Blanching—Packet, 10 cts.; oz., 80 cts.; lb., \$6.00.

Boston Market—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Savannah Market Celery.

Golden Heart—Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.



Mexican Solid Celery.

Crawford's Half Dwarf—Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Giant White Solid—Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Henderson's White Plume—Packet, 10 cts.; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.50.

CELERIAC.



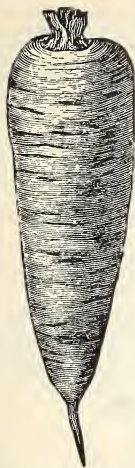
Celeriac.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery—It makes a fine salad. After cooking scrape off the skin, slice and dress them with vinegar. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

CULTURE—Sow in October and November. When large enough transplant six inches apart in rows a foot apart.



Early Half Long
Scarlet Pointed
Rooted.



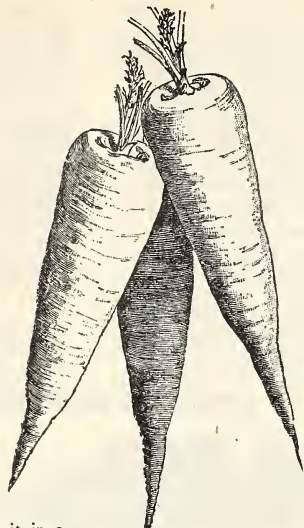
St. Valery.

CARROTS.

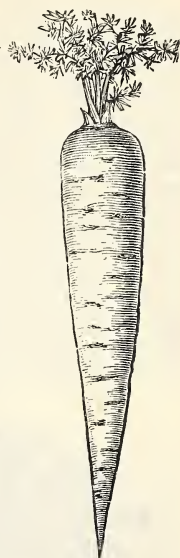
CULTURE.—After soaking the seed sow it in a sandy loam soil which has been cowpenned the previous year, or well manured and deeply spaded. Sow in drills ten to twelve inches apart so the plants can be worked.

Half Long Scarlet—This has become a favorite both for market gardeners as well as family use. A bright scarlet color and a fine flavor. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Improved Long Orange—An old well known variety; roots long, deep orange color; valuable for stock, but not so fine flavored as the others. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 75 cts.



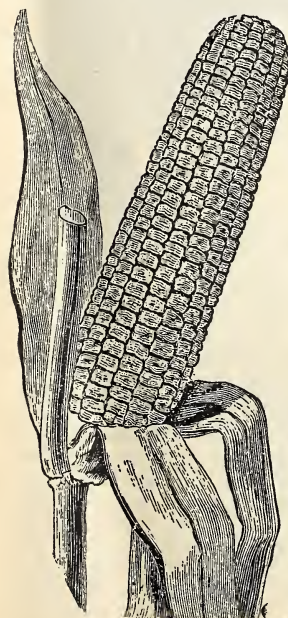
Danvers.



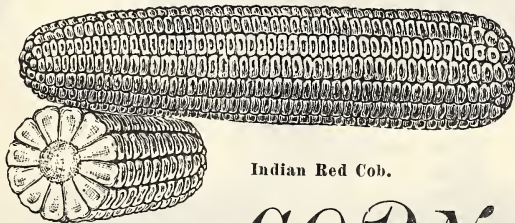
Improved
Long Orange.

St. Valery—A good new strain, larger and longer than the Half Long Scarlet. A bright red color. This we consider the best of all. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Danvers' Intermediate—Bright orange color; very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half long variety. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., 90 cts.



Yexo.



Indian Red Cob.

CORN.

Add 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for postage.



Squam.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds in a hill, and thin out to three. Dwarf sorts may be planted a little closer.

Adams' Extra Early—A popular early sort for the market gardener for first planting. It is not a fine table sort, but as the ears grow to a good size and matures in about forty days it meets with a ready sale. Packet, 5 cts.; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

Indian Red Cob—This is the best of all for field corn, and when young, though not as sweet as the Evergreen, is very desirable for table use. The ears are perfect in shape, well filled, the cob small and red. One hundred ears of this corn will weigh more than any other variety we know of. It is adapted to a variety of soils and produces well almost anywhere. WE CONTROL THIS STOCK. Packet, 10 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.



Stowell's.

Stowell's Evergreen—This is an early corn, though not as early as the Adams. The ears are large size and well filled; is quite productive and remains green a long time. It is the best of all the sugar corn. Packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Blunt's Prolific—A fine prolific variety producing from four to five ears of corn of medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is a second early, is of Southern origin and does well. Good for the table or field culture. Packet, 5 cts.; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; bushel, \$4.50.

Squantum—Moderately early, wonderfully productive, of the best quality. Packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Improved Leaming—Extra early, not hard and flinty, but sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and meal. The ears are large and handsome, the grains large and deep orange color. Very productive. Packet, 5 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; bushel, \$4.00.

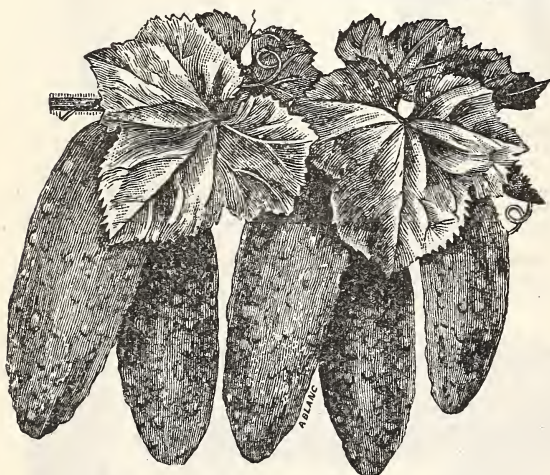
Yexo—This is the best variety of sugar corn we have ever seen for the South. The ears are of uniform shape, and are covered to the point with tender, sugary, sweet kernels. For home use or market gardeners we recommend this as the only sugar corn to plant. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$9.00.

	PKT.	PINT.	QT.	BUSH.
Golden Dent.....	.05	15	25	\$4 00
Early Yellow Canada.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Large Yellow Flint....	.05	15	25	4 00
White Flint.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Early Genesee.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Egyptian.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Black Mexican.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Darby Minnesota.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Shakers Early.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Pee and Kay.....	.05	15	25	4 00
Pop Corn.....	10	25	40	5 50

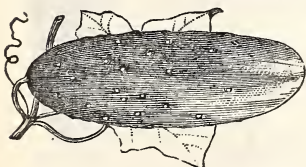
CORN SALAD.

This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills nine inches apart. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.25.

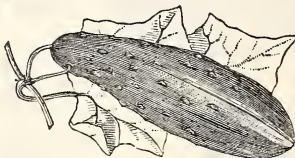
CUCUMBERS.



New Orleans Pickling.



Emerald Green White Spine.



Boston Green Prolific.

CUCUMBERS.

Earliness in truck farming means everything. The following directions, if carefully followed, will bring Cucumbers about three weeks earlier in sections where precautions have to be taken against frost.

Take a sufficient number of old tomato cans and place them in a fire, so as to remove the solder from the joints. After this has been done tie them into shape again by a stout string drawn around them; pack them closely together in a frame in the ground with a glass sash over them, fill them with good soil, planting from four to five seeds in each can. Water them, close the sash and do not open it until you see the seeds are coming up. After this, in good weather, give plenty of air and water; thin out to three in a

can; they will be ready to plant out in four weeks, possibly three. Before planting out have the ground well plowed, fine and in good order. Set the plants in the field about eight feet apart; lift the cans from the frame and carry to the field in such a manner as not to shake them apart; have holes dug two feet deep and wide, and every eight feet; in each put two shovelfuls of well rotted manure, mix thoroughly with an equal amount of soil; cut the strings holding the can together, set it in at the right depth, that is so the top of the can will be even with the ground, carefully unwind the can and fill in the hole, throwing around the plant, just below the surface, a handful of cotton seed meal. Use your own judgment in planting in the cans, remembering that plants can not remain in them longer than four weeks after planting the seed. Many truckers plant seeds in the field in February and protect them by growing them under

small boxes with a pane of glass on top. The boxes may be removed in fine, clear weather, but when days are cloudy and cold keep the plants covered.

Emerald Green White Spine—This is the best of all for all purposes. The size and shape, beautiful color, and extra earliness, with great productiveness, make it the most desirable either for shipping or home use. It is far ahead of any other White Spine and its quality of retaining its plump, fresh appearance for a longer time than any other variety enables the shipper to get the best prices. Can be had of us only. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2; 5 lbs., by express, \$7.50.

Improved Extra Early White Spine—A well known variety, but not as early or productive as our Emerald Green White Spine. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 70 cents; 5 lbs., by express, \$3.00.

New Orleans Market—Well known in the vicinity of New Orleans, and planted largely by truckers for early shipment. Oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., by express, \$4.00.

Boston Green Prolific—Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents; 5 lbs., by express, \$3.25.

Boston Pickling—Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents; 5 lbs., by express, \$3.25.

EGG PLANT.

CULTURE—In the vicinity of Georgia and the southern part of Florida seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high transplant them into another frame so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, transplant to the open ground about two and a half feet apart. The ground should be rich and the earth drawn up to the plants as they advance.

New York Improved Large Purple—Our strain of this variety will be found to do much better than any other. It will germinate more readily and stand longer during the hot season. Large oval shape, dark purple color, and very productive. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$6.00.

Black Pekin—Very early and productive; not so large as our New York but just as fine flavor. Very desirable for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 60 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.75; lb., \$6.50.

ENDIVE.



CULTURE—For winter use sow in August in a rich soil in shallow drills twelve to fifteen inches apart. When the plants are two inches high thin out to twelve inches apart in the row. Hoe freely and keep the ground clear of weeds; when the leaves are about eight inches long commence tying the bunch; this must only be done in dry weather. For summer use sow about the end of March; for a succession sow during the spring and summer.

Green Curled—Is the most hardy, and stands the heat the best. Is also the best market variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; pound, \$2.00.



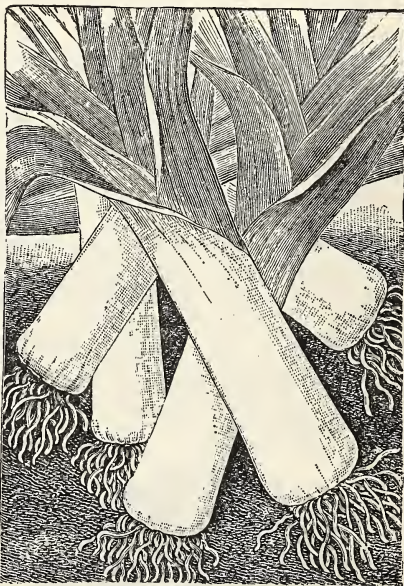
Vienna Kohl Rabi.

KOHL RABI.

Sometimes known as Turnip-rooted Cabbage. Used largely for soups or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. They may be sown broadcast and thinned out later, or may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Ruta Baga Turnips; the latter way is the best. Sow in seed beds from July till the middle of October for late fall and winter use, and during January and February for spring use. When the plants are one month old transplant to rows a foot apart, and a foot apart in the rows.

Early White Vienna—Is the best. It is early, forms a smooth bulb and has few small leaves. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.25.

LEEK.



Large London Flag Leek.

CULTURE—Sow seed broadcast in October for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer. When the plants are six inches high transplant very carefully, (trimming down the leaves) into holes made with a dibble every nine inches in rows twelve inches apart. Set the plants down to the first leaf. The soil must be rich, well loosened and the ground gradually drawn up around the plant as it increases in size.

Large Carenten—The best for all uses. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Large London—Well known and largely grown. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 55 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States.

LETTUCE.



Ice Drumhead.



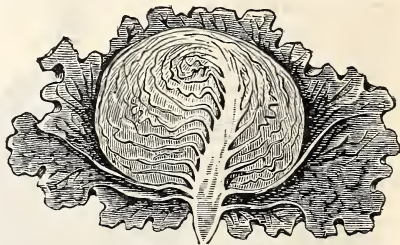
White Paris Coes.



All the Year Round.

CULTURE.—May be sown during the whole year, but takes considerable to grow it during the hot months. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. In Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama sow broadcast, and transplant when large enough to ten inches apart in the row, and rows a foot apart. In Georgia and above, sow the seed in beds and transplant during November. The Drumhead White Cabbage, Ice Drumhead and Satisfaction for this purpose are the best. For early forcing the Boston Market is preferable. For latitudes south of Northern Georgia for spring planting sow Satisfaction and Prize Head; for early summer use sow Hanson and our All the Year Round.

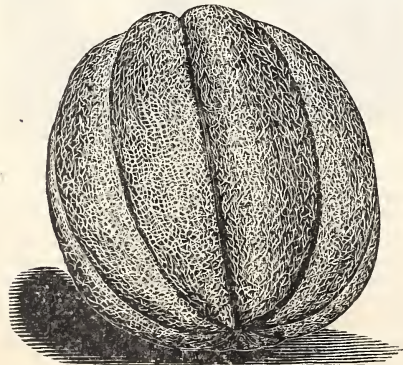
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
The Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce.....	.05	20	\$2 00
Ice Drumhead.....	.05	20	2 00
Satisfaction.....	.05	20	3 00
Boston Market.....	.05	25	3 00
Tennis Ball, Black Seeded.....	.05	25	2 50
Prize Head.....	.05	20	2 50
Hanson.....	.05	20	2 00
All The Year Round.....	.15	25	4 00
Brown Dutch.....	.05	20	2 00
White Paris Coes.....	.05	20	2 00
Improved Royal Cabbage.....	.05	20	2 25
Salamander.....	.05	20	2 00



Hanson Lettuce.

MUSK MELON, or CANTALOUPE.

CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy soil, well manured. If the ground is not rich enough good melons can be raised on any land by digging holes two feet square and filling them with a mixture of leaf mold or well rotted muck and cow manure. Plant when all danger from frost is past in hills five or six feet apart; drop in ten to twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or five plants. Some gardeners plant in February, covering with boxes the same as described for Cucumbers. Superphosphate has a good effect on melons.



Montreal Market Green Nutmeg.

Montreal Market Green Nutmeg—Very large, common specimens weighing eight to ten pounds. Fine flavor and a good shipper. Less apt to rot than any other. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

New Orleans—A large sort, roughly netted and or fine flavor. Grown largely in Louisiana for shipment. Per packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Casaba—A good one for home use, but not a good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



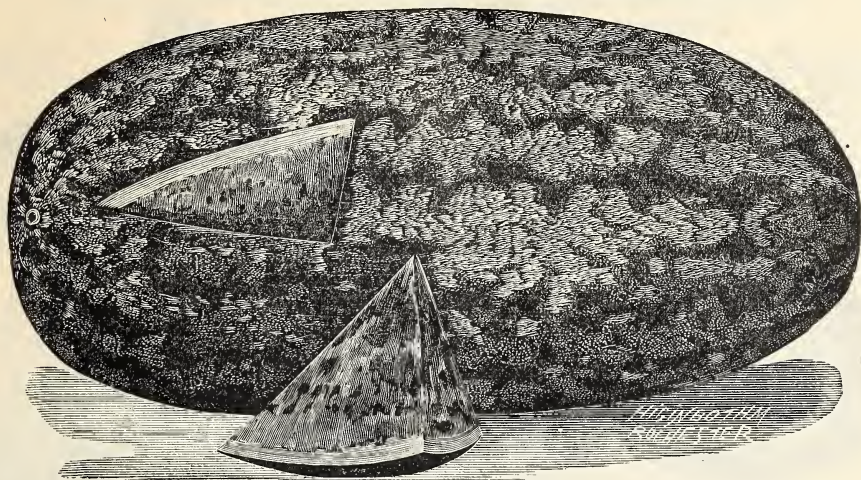
Ponce de Leon.

Ponce de Leon—Our favorite sort for either home use or market, very large, deeply netted and fine flavor; is a beauty. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Jenny Lind—A small, extra early, exquisitely flavored, very prolific sort. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Citron Nutmeg—Early, good size, nutmeg shape; flesh green, highly scented. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Remember, our Seeds are Specially Selected and Grown for the Southern States.



Jumbo Watermelon.

WATER MELONS.

CULTURE.—Soil should be light and sandy. Plant in hills eight feet apart, putting a shovel of manure in the hole. Put in eight or ten seeds, thin out to three.

Rattlesnake Southern—Of large size, light green, with large dark stripes. Good shipper, and next to the Kolb's Gem: a standard market variety. Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 90 cents.

Kolb's Gem—The favorite for shipping, and for this purpose it stands without a rival; crimson flesh, thin, tough rind, fine flavor. Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Cuban Queen—Large size, thin rind, bright red flesh, melting and very sugary, striped variety. Ounce, 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00.

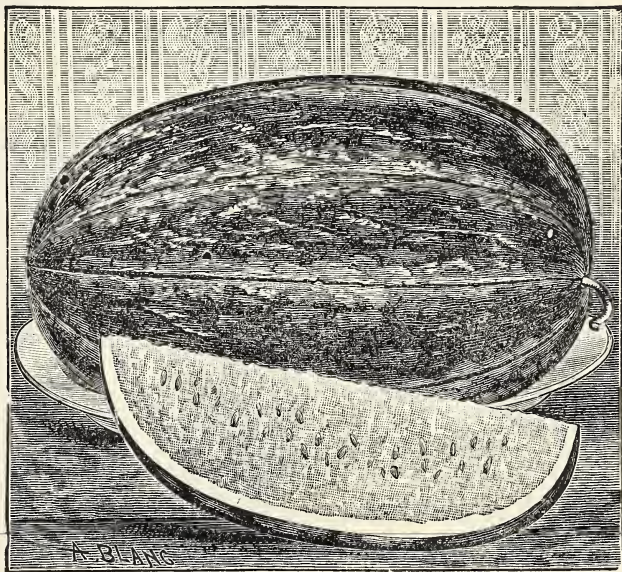
Pride of Georgia—Bright red flesh, perfectly round, skin striped with light and dark green. A good variety. Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Florida Favorite—A good variety, very prolific; the earliest for the shipper, and equally good for home use. Oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

The Empress—A new variety of our own which we consider a valuable addition to the list. Oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

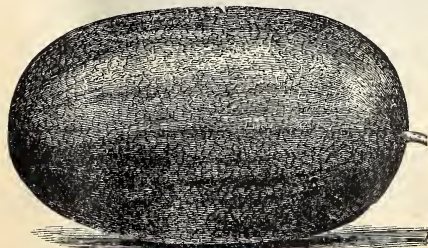
Citron Green Giant—Solid—For preserves. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Jumbo—Our new mammoth. Very fine flavor, though not as prolific as some others; extra large. Oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.50.



Kolb's Gem Watermelon.

The Tinker—Our new favorite; dark green, thin rind and scarlet flesh; very solid and sweet; excellent for family use. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts.



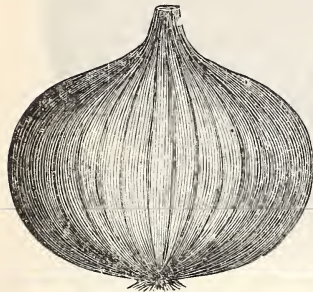
THE TINKER.



ONIONS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in seed beds from the middle of September to the end of October and in some locations later. If sown sooner they are apt to run to seed, and many sorts will anyhow. The varieties we offer have been carefully selected and grown and will be found reliable. If the month of September has been dry and hot cover the beds where the seeds were sown with moss or palmetto leaves, taking them off in the evenings. When well up this is not necessary, but plenty of water should be given. When

they are the size of a goose quill they should be transplanted in rich soil, into rows 18 inches apart, five inches in the row. When sowing seed in the seed bed tread the ground down well on the seed or flatten it well with a board, but do not plant more than half an inch deep. If you want a good onion crop and have not tried our seed do so. They will grow where other sorts would entirely fail.



The Puritan Onion.

The New Queen—Is the earliest of all, though it does not grow as large as the Puritan. By putting in some of each, the two most desirable for all purposes, will be ready for market or home use ahead of all others. Price per packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Puritan—Large white globe shaped; excellent flavor, and the earliest large white onion known. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Creole—A valuable variety and largely planted in Louisiana. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Flat Red—A good early variety, and a good shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Bermuda—Our stock is genuine, fresh, and of strong vitality. Red or White. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cents; lb., \$3.50.

Large Red Weathersfield—Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Mammoth White Silver Skin—Packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.75.

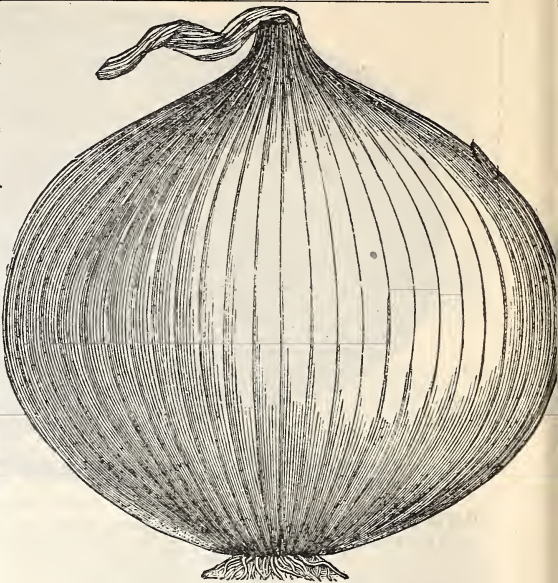
Yellow Globe Danvers—Packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Extra Early Electric—Per packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$5.00.

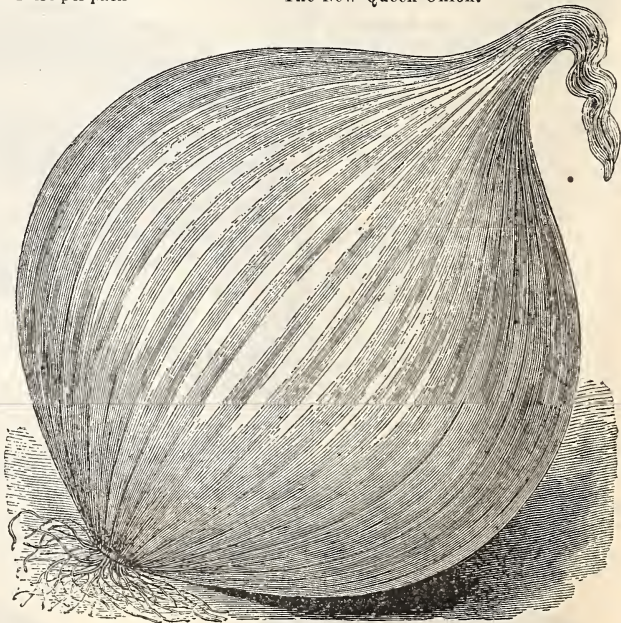
For home use when earliness and size makes no difference, we recommend the Puritan, Yellow Globe Danvers, or our New Queen.

For the market or for shipping, we recommend Puritan, Bermuda, Large Red Weathersfield, Creole, Yellow Globe Danvers or Extra Early Electric.

New Giant Rocca—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.



The New Queen Onion.



New Giant Red Rocca Onion.

Give Onions soot and salt and work it in well.

ONION SETS.

Yellow, White and Pearl—Prices liable to fluctuate. At present we offer them at 15 cents per pint; quart, 25 cents. Prices for larger quantities will be quoted on application. To above prices add 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart for postage.

MUSTARD.

White London—Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Southern—Packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

PEAS.

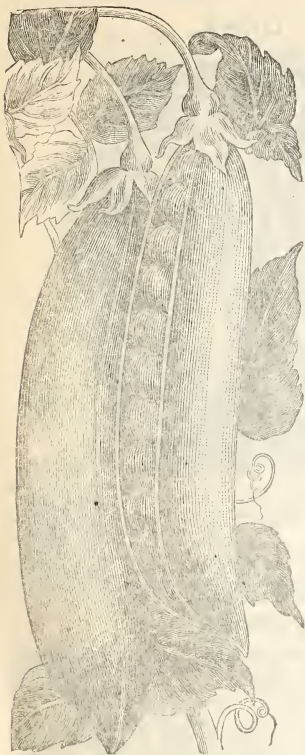
Our stock of peas has been carefully grown, and will be found to be just as represented.

CULTURE.—For early peas a moderately rich and dry loam is the best; for the later sorts a heavier soil is preferable. Fresh stable manure is apt to make a heavy growth of vines, hence the ground for the early crop ought to have been manured the previous autumn. If this has not been done then apply well rotted manure at the time of sowing. Sow in drills about two or three inches deep. Let there be two rows ten inches apart, three to four feet between rows.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Plant during August and September, January, February and March.

John L.—This pea may be planted any month in the year in Georgia and latitudes further south, except during July and August. It does well in all soils, and is the best for all purposes. In sections further north they should be put in during January and to March. They can be put in earlier than any other sort and will come up when the ground is cold. They are the earliest and most prolific variety ever grown, and have received the most flattering encomiums from gardeners and truckers in various sections of the south. This is the best early pea for the trucker we know of. Can be had only from us. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$6.00.



John L.



Electric.

Bliss' Everbearing—Height of vine, eighteen inches to two feet; pod three to four inches long, each pod containing six to eight wrinkled peas; size of peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of a peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well, without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds developing to maturity in turn. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid.

Alaska (True stock)—This is an extra early; comes in next to the John L.; blue in color, round in shape, good flavor and prolific. Plant north of Georgia from January 1st to February 15th. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$5.50.

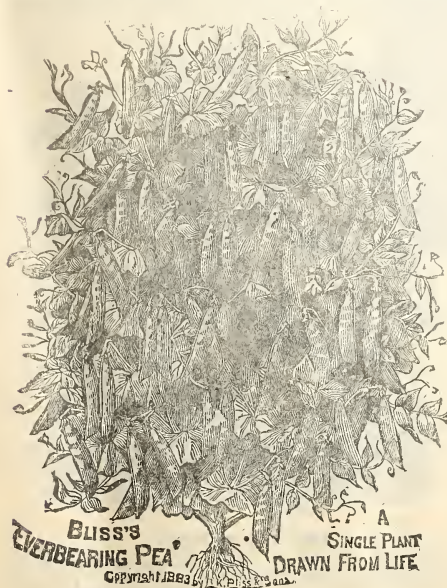
First and Best—Grows well in a rich soil, and before the Alaska was introduced was the first. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Daniel O'Rourke Improved—Ripens early, is very prolific and of excellent quality. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Electric—A new extra early; strong growth and very prolific. Wherever tried has proven equal to the Alaska, and many consider it preferable. Pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$5.50.

Truckers desire to secure an early rather than a large crop. For this purpose sow during November and December.

Extra Black Eyed Marrowfat—Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.00.



Large White Marrowfat—A more sturdy grower than the Black eye. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$4.00.

Sow during last of December, January and February for quick growing the John L., Electric and Alaska.

SECOND EARLY AND HEAVY CROPPERS.

Where quantity, not earliness, is the point most desired we recommend, in the following order:



Home Delight.

Yorkshire Hero—Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Champion of England (True)—Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Lightning—Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

Home Delight—This is our latest introduction for the kitchen garden. It will be found a very desirable addition to the list as an easy grower for home use, and the most continuous or long bearing of any heretofore known. Pint, 25 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$3.00; bushel, \$9.00.

We do not recommend any pea unless included in the above list, but we will quote prices on any stocks wanted in bushel lots, guaranteeing all strains shall be fresh, true to name, and as low in price as first class stocks can be purchased anywhere.

COW PEAS.

Clay Pea—These are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes, and are sown broadcast; when sufficiently high they are plowed under. Some varieties are used when green like snap beans for cooking. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$3.50.

PARSNIPS.

Improved Hollow Crown—Is the best variety for cultivation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 80 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly in drills from September to November for winter use, and from January to March for spring and summer crops.

OKRA.



New White Velvet—Dwarf, round, smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. This we find to be the best of all. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Dwarf Green—An early and prolific variety remaining green longer than any other variety. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., \$1.00.

PEPPER.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a hot bed last of December or first of January; transplant when ground and temperature are right. Or sow later, when all danger of frost has passed, in rows, thinning out to fifteen to twenty inches apart.

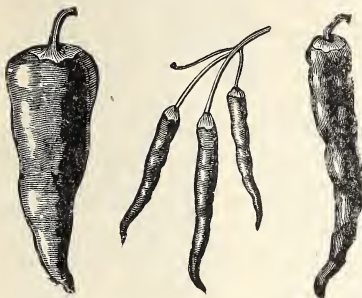
Ruby King—The largest sweet pepper of any. Flavor mild and pleasant. Is largely used for salad, also for stuffing. Fruit grows ordinarily six inches long, three to four inches thick; each plant bringing to maturity from eight to ten such fruit. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents; pound, \$4.00.



Golden Prize Mango.

Golden Prize—A large, bright, waxen, golden yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places is eaten from the hand like an apple, for

warding off malarial influences. Is said to cure chills and fever. We believe it a valuable sort to plant in any family garden. We have been able to secure but a small amount of this seed this year. Packet, 25 cents.



Long Cayenne Red.

Long Cayenne—Very hot and pungent; used mostly for pepper sauce. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Red Chili—The best for pepper sauce. Very bright red, small and shaped like a cone. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Celestial—A valuable sort for growing in the garden as an attractive novelty. Also just as good for the family use. We recommend it. Packet, 10 cents.

PUMPKIN.

Cashaw Crook Neck—Fine grained, flesh yellow and very sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Large Cheese Pumpkin—Bright orange, fine grain, a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 90 cents.

Jumbo—The largest of all known. Flesh bright golden color, fine grained and good quality. 150 pounds a piece have been frequently grown on land which was not fertilized.

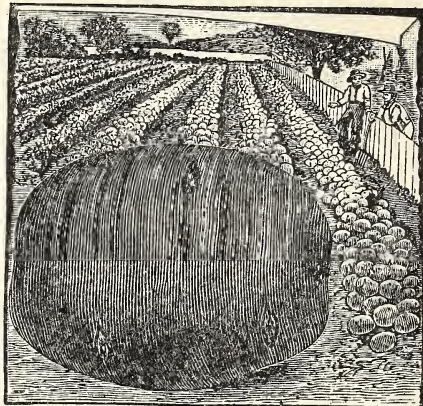
* PUMPKIN PRIZE *

All money received from the sale of our Jumbo pumpkin seed will be set aside as a prize. To the one sending us the largest pumpkin raised from our seed before the first day of July, 1890, we will give the total amount of money received from the sale of our Jumbo pumpkin to that date. This offer is open to all, man, woman or child. All we require is that you shall send us the pumpkin delivered free to H. G. Hastings & Co., Interlachen, Florida. Price of seed, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin—Medium Prize. Pear shaped; a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green. Is hardy and very productive, keeps till late in the spring. Becomes a favorite wherever planted, and has no equal for making pies or custards. Looks like sweet potatoes when cooked but has a more delicious taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75. (See last cover page.)

POTATOES.

CULTURE.—Seed potatoes of endless varieties are offered each year. We have made it a point to offer no new varieties till thoroughly tested and satisfactorily marketed. We will quote prices for varieties we do not offer, but prefer purchasers would be led by our experience, which will always



FIRST LAUREL.

be found to include their best interests. Our knowledge of what varieties are required to produce the best paying crops in each section of the south has been gained by personal visits to each section, which is done yearly, and accurate observations are taken, and useful information gained, which, along with our own experimental work, place us in a position to know just what sort of potato grows the best in each section. All potatoes thrive best in a light, dry, but rich soil. If the ground has had a crop of cow peas turned under



JUMBO PUMPKIN—187 Pounds.

the previous year it will make a good crop, even on a poor soil. The best fertilizer is well decomposed stable manure; cotton seed meal may be used, bone dust, or any other good fertilizer. Always select good sized tubers: cut in pieces, three eyes to the piece. **Never plant culls if you want the best potatoes.** Plant in drills two to three feet apart. May be planted from December to the end of March. The surest time is about the last of January or first of February, as they are less liable to be caught by a frost. If planted early they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and hilled up as fast as they grow. In this way if caught by a frost they will not be hurt so much and may escape entirely. The bold trucker will take his chances and get fancy prices as his reward.

White Elephant—This is a late variety, and to come in with the early sorts should be put in about December 1st. It is very prolific and a good quality.

Rural Blush—Another good, reliable, heavy cropper. Dry and mealy when cooked. Uniform size in the basket.

EARLY VARIETIES.

First Laurel—The most productive first class early potato ever grown. Our prize selection.

Early Sunrise—The true type of the Early Rose. Follows for early the Early Laurel.

Beauty of Hebron—Third earliest. A well known stand by.

Early Rose—Comes in after Beauty of Hebron.

Prices will be given when requested.

More care should be exercised in the selecting of seed potatoes. Some of the potatoes shipped south for seed are not fit for planting.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE—Can be sown from August to November and from the end of January to the end of April. Sow in drills fifteen inches apart or as edgings for beds. Keep the ground well open, and the weeds down by frequent hoeing. Thin out when the plants get strong to six or eight inches apart. Parsley is slow to come up, taking from three to six weeks. The seed should be soaked in water ten or twelve hours before planting.

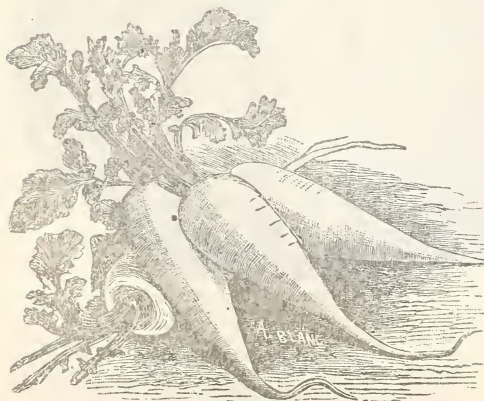


HOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

Plain Leaved—Is hardy, a strong grower, excellent for seasoning, and the sort most largely cultivated. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Extra Moss Curled—A more handsome variety, equally good for seasoning and preferable for garnishing; the favorite sort for supplying hotels or market. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cents; pound, \$1.00.

RADISH.



New White Strasburg.

CULTURE—These may be sown in rich, mellow ground, every month of the year. In summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly.

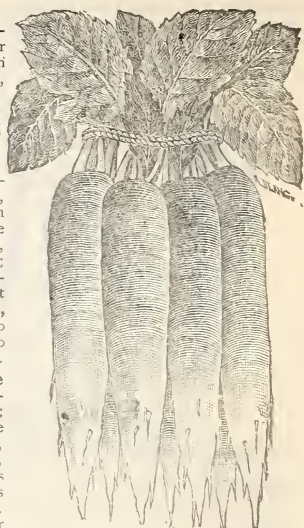
Early Long Scarlet Short Top—Largely grown for market. Flesh crisp, root long, tapering to a delicate point; brilliant scarlet color. Small top of leaves. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Wood's Early Frame—Similar to the above; a little shorter and broader, more brilliant color, earlier, and best for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped. Color scarlet, tipped with white. Flesh tender, and a quick grower. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Chartier—Grows to a large size, but not very uniform shape. Red at the top, pink in middle, white at the tip; handsome appearance when picked at the right time. Pkt., 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

New White Strasburg—O b long, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Chartier.

SPINACH.



New Standing Flanders.

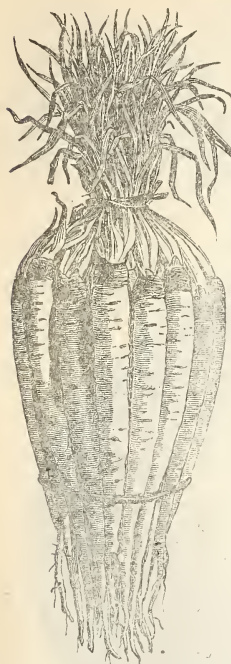
CULTURE—Spinach will not grow on poor land. Manure heavily and trench deeply; then for early spring use, sow from 20th of September till 20th of October, in drills an inch deep, fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and when well up thin out the plants until four to ten inches apart. Sow again for summer use early in spring, and continue to sow at intervals until warm weather sets in.

Broad Leaved Flanders—Best standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves are large, broad and juicy. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

New Long Standing—A new variety, of great value to truckers. A very heavy cropper, and will stand longer than any other sort before running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Curled Norfolk Savoy—A wrinkled leaf like Savoy cabbage. This should not be sown in the spring, as it is likely to run to seed. Is the heaviest weight cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Don't forget that our Seeds are Specially Selected and Grown for the Southern States.



Best American White.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

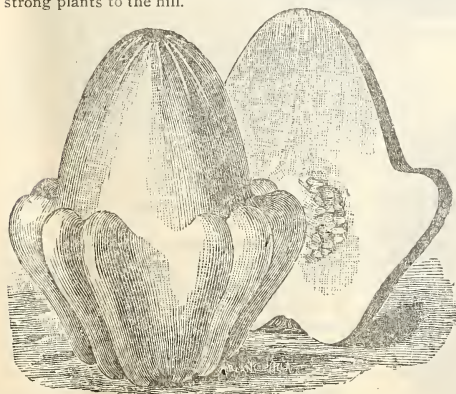
CULTURE.—When properly cooked the flavor greatly resembles an oyster, and it should be more generally cultivated. It does the best in light, mellow soil, that has been dug deeply, and which has been enriched for a previous crop. In Georgia and further south should be sown in the fall, not later than November. In South Carolina and sections north of there sow in the spring after danger of frost has passed in drills a foot apart; thin out to four to six inches apart.

Mammoth White—This is the best and quickest grower, attains a large size and is superior to the old kind. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

Best American White—A good, strong grower, but not as large as the above. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents; pound, \$2.50.

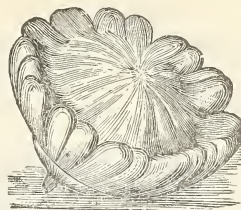
SQUASH.

CULTURE.—Squashes are of luxuriant and rapid growth, and very tender. They will not stand any frost or cold nights, and should be planted from the first of March to the last of June, according to latitude. Sow the seed in well manured hills in the same manner as cucumbers—the bush varieties three or four feet apart each way, and the running kinds from six to eight feet. Sow eight to ten seeds in a hill; thin out, after they have attained their rough leaves, and danger from bugs is over, leaving three or four strong plants to the hill.



White Pine Apple.

White Pine Apple—Skin and flesh are a creamy white color, very fine grain, excellent quality and flavor. A strong grower and the fruit is an excellent keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



Early White Bush.

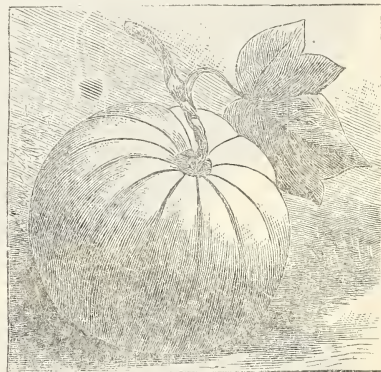
Early White Bush or Patty Pan—Our extra early and improved variety. Flesh fine grain, good flavor; very productive, and has already become the market gardener's and trucker's favorite. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—Is the best and richest summer squash. Skin bright yellow, and the true sort is covered with warty excrescences. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Fall or Winter Crookneck—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



New Perfect Gem.

New Perfect Gem—Our improved strain of this variety is meeting with a favorable reception wherever sold. Its beautiful appearance, vigorous growing and wonderfully productive quality is unsurpassed. Twenty-four perfect squashes have been often grown on a single vine within a distance of six feet. The size is from four to six inches in diameter, flattened round in shape, slightly ribbed, and a creamy white color. Flesh is fine grained, cooks dry and is of a sweet and extra fine flavor. It is a splendid keeper and shipper. It is indispensable for home use. While its immense productiveness, right size and handsome appearance makes it very desirable for the market gardener or trucker.

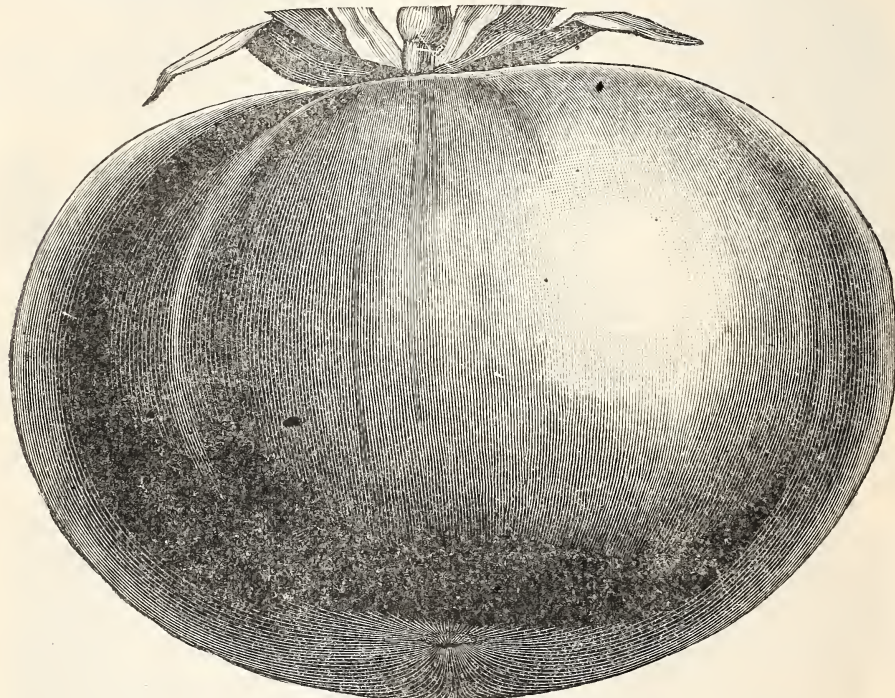
**Our Seeds are Specially Selected
and grown for the Southern States**

TOMATO.

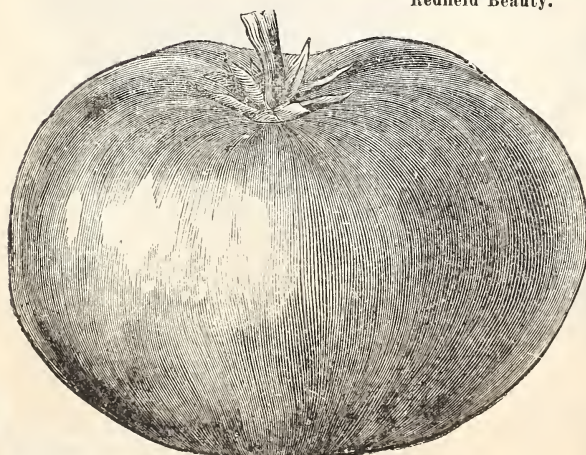
Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the tomato. From these sorts only have we selected and grown such stocks as have been found to meet the various needs of our customers from Virginia to Florida, Texas and South America.

Redfield's Beauty—The color is a glossy crimson. with a slight tinge of purple. Skin is thick and tough. Grows in clusters of four or five large fruits. Retains a large

size till all are picked. During the past three years, in different classes of soil and under varied circumstances, it was not known to rot. In shape it is perfect, and it cannot be excelled for toughness and solidity. For shipping and early market it can be picked quite green, and will ripen up nicely, presenting a handsome appearance. **This is the best of all for home or shipping, being as early as the earliest, a good cropper and a beauty indeed. THE TRUE REDFIELD CAN BE HAD OF US ONLY.** Special rates to large buyers. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; ounce, \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$5.00.



Redfield Beauty.



Trophy Select Tomato.

Livingston's Favorite—A large and very perfect shape, early, and a good shipper. It ripens evenly and does not crack easily. Is of a glossy crimson color tinged with purple, few seed, skin thick and tough; a very good variety. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.50.

Perfection—A good general cropper, resembles the Acme but larger in size and has less seeds. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

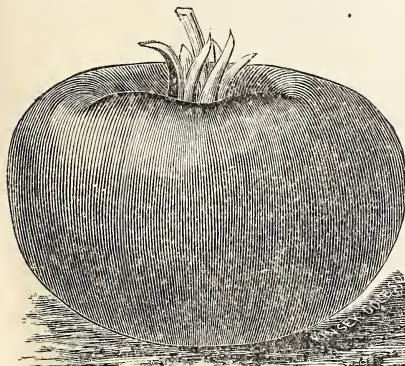
Trophy Select—Our improved strain of this fine tomato has been saved year after year from the largest, most solid, and smoothest varieties. It is now, as offered by us, the very largest and most solid tomato ever grown. It ripens more evenly than any other Trophy sort. Is desirable for the family garden. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

King of the Earlies—Very early and productive; solid and good size. Good for first early shipment in Florida, coming in with the Bermuda but are finer; will not sell after other and better later sorts are in the market. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Mikado—Grows to a large size and is very solid. The foliage is peculiar and distinct and gives good protection to the fruit in hot sandy soils. Fruit often weighs from one to one and a half pounds each. We have heard it well spoken of in Florida in sections where all other sorts have rotted. We do not consider it equal to the Redfield Beauty, though it is a good one. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

The Peach Tomato—Greatly resembles a peach in size and flavor; is excellent for eating from the hand. It is unlike any other tomato, consequently we can compare its qualities with no other. It presents a striking and handsome appearance, and is a valuable addition for the market gardener. Last year astonishing prices were offered by hotels in various sections for this dainty. The wide awake gardener who has any to offer this year will be more than satisfied with the prices he can obtain. It is a dainty for home use, and no family garden is complete without it. Packet of 50 seeds, 25 cts.

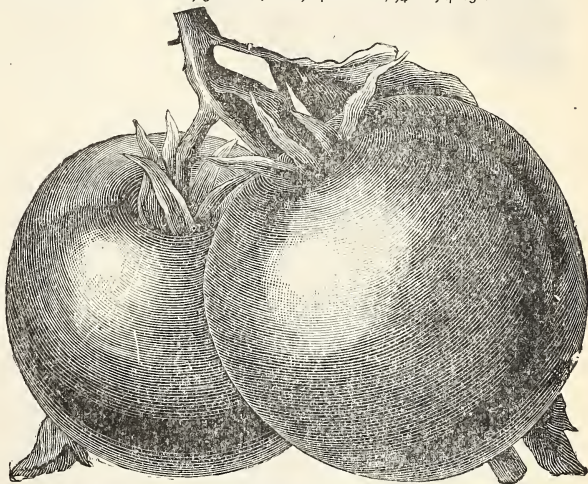
The Gem—This is a new extra early hybrid, attaining a large size. A handsome, uniform shape, much resembling the Beauty in color. It is the earliest large Tomato ever offered. It is not as large as the Mikado or Trophy, but is just the right market size, and the appearance is very striking. No Tomato ever catalogued possesses as many good qualities as this one except the Redfield Beauty, which is about a week later than The Gem. We recommend all truckers and gardeners to include The Gem in their planting this year. We have but little seed to offer and as orders will be filled only in the order of their reception, we advise you to send at once. None genuine except purchased of us. Packet of 25 seeds, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 50 cents; ounce, \$1.75; pound, \$10.00.



King of the Earlies.

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January and February, according to latitude, in hot beds, or in boxes which should be placed in a sheltered spot or near windows. Sow thinly or they will come up spindling and weak. If transplanted when three inches high into other boxes or pots about three or four inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will do much better when planted into the open ground. When planting out set them from three to four feet apart. Always support them by stakes, or considerable fruit will be wasted. For a late or fall crop seed should be sown during latter part of May and during June. To obtain early fruit, pinch off the ends of the tops. When about half grown commence stripping off the leaves, and cut off the new shoots, letting the sun in onto the fruit

Champion Dwarf—This has proven to be a very desirable acquisition, as the plants grow compact and stiff even when in full bearing. It is quite self-supporting. The fruit is smooth and symmetrical in form; in color and earliness resembling Acme; flesh is solid, and skin tough. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



The Peach Tomato.

TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. If the soil has been worked long it should be well manured the previous spring, as with fresh manure the turnips are apt to become spotted. Well rotted manure, or a top dressing of land plaster or ashes does well. For early spring use sow Early White Flat Dutch, Red Top White Globe and Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf; also sow White Egg and improved strain of the American Ruta Baga. These five varieties are the best for all purposes.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf—Is of medium size, a quick grower and one of the kind grown for shipment North. Is flat with a small tap root, leaves narrow, flesh fine grained. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 50 cents.

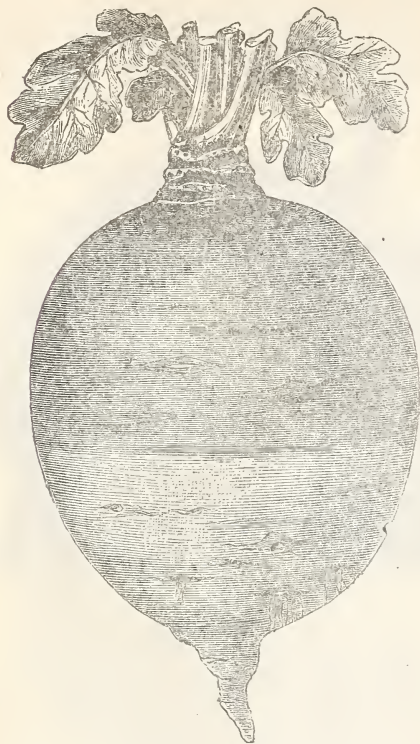
Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf—A flat purple top variety, perfect in shape and color, about two weeks earlier than the above.



Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf Turnip.

For early shipping these two varieties are the best. They may be sown during January, February and March. For fall and winter supply sow White Egg and our Improved Ruta Baga; also the Purple Top Globe.

Extra Early White Egg—Oval or egg shaped; skin and flesh a snow white; solid, sweet, and a good keeper and shipper. Small size, but a pretty one, and sells well. Ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.



Improved American Ruta Baga.

Our Improved American Ruta Baga Turnip—The greatest cropper known. Endorsed by all who have tried it as the most desirable Ruta Baga ever planted in the South. This stock has been grown and improved for years with a view to meet the wants and desires of market gardeners and their customers. It is fine form. Purple top and yellow flesh of very pleasing color. Flesh tender and sweet; exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. Very few small roots, top fine, sure and heavy cropper, excellent keeper. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Remember we are the only specialists in Seeds for the South. Correspondence and inquiries of all kinds accompanied by a stamp for a reply will be attended to personally by our Manager. Market Gardeners and Truckers purchasing of us will be kept posted on all new extra earlies, market reports, and anything we think to their interest to report. Every effort will be made to present only the very best and choicest stock seed. Our aim shall be to offer always the most select and choice of all. Poor or medium stocks are often offered as pure seed, and may be pure, but yet lack the strength and vitality to do well. The cost of our stocks have been placed at as low a price as such seeds can be sold for. We compete with no one in price, but defy competition in results. Beware of imitators.

TOBACCO.

Havana—Our stock is the finest and purest strain of Vuelts Abajo. There is no better to be obtained, as it is considered the best of all the Havanas. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; pound, \$5.00.

Sumatra Seed Leaf—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; pound, \$4.00.

Virginia Golden—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; pound, \$5.00.

Hester—Does well almost anywhere. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; pound, \$5.00.

Florida—The best native stock. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; pound, \$5.00.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Under this head will be found some odds and ends that are not in large demand, but we furnish when ordered at the following rates, subject to market fluctuations.

French Lawn Grass.....	Lb. 60c.
Hemp—For birds.....	(There is money in raising bird seed).....
Canary—For birds.....	20c.
Rape—For birds.....	20c.
Lettuce—For birds.....	35c.
Sunflower—For chickens. (Makes them lay).....	Oz. 10 35c.
Japanese Cedar Tree.....	Pkt. 25c.
Golden Arbor Vitae.....	25c.
Nutmeg Tree.....	25c.
European Burning Bush.....	Pkt. 25c.
Kentucky Coffee Tree.....	25c.
Bonbie Rose of Sharon.....	25c.
Indigo Tree.....	25c.
Chinese Bladder Nut.....	25c.
Tulip Tree (Chinese).....	25c.
Osage Orange.....	25c.
White Mulberry—Small shipments would pay.....	25c.
Hybrid Mulberry.....	25c.
Mock Orange.....	25c.
Pistachio Nut.....	25c.
Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo.....	25c.
Japanese Drooping Sophora.....	25c.
Pear—(Extra choice stocks).....	25c.
Plum—Damson Pits.....	Lb. 35c.
Plum—Green Gage Pits.....	35c.
Quince.....	Pkt. 25c.
Raspberry, Red.....	25c.
New Japan Buckwheat.....	Bu. \$5.00
Jute Seed.....	Pkt. 25c.
Ramie.....	50c.
Vegetable Peach.....	25c.

SHRUBS.

Virginia Creeper.....	Pkt. 15c.
Japan Ivy.....	15c.
Strawberry Bush.....	15c.
Dutchmans Pipe.....	25c.
Custard Apple.....	25c.
Sweet Scented Pineapple.....	25c.
French Mulberry.....	25c.
California Lilac.....	25c.
Traveller's Joy.....	25c.
Purple Virgin's Bower.....	25c.
Sweet Pepper Bush.....	25c.
Flowering Dogwood.....	25c.
Cornelian Cherry.....	25c.

OUR PUBLICATIONS

We send any one of the following pamphlets on receipt of price; or will send free any one chosen on receipt of \$1.00 for seeds of any kind. The choice must be made at the time order is sent.

"Celery, and Its Cultivation in the South".....	15 cents.
"Strawberries, and Their Cultivation".....	15 cents.
"Oranges, History of, and Useful Information".....	15 cents.
"Grasses, Clover and Forage for the South".....	15 cents.
"Silk Worm Hatching, etc".....	15 cents.
"Cauliflower, and How to Grow Them".....	15 cents.
"The Rose Culture".....	15 cents.
"The Vegetable Garden—When and What to Plant".....	25 cents.
"Chrysanthemums—How to Grow Them".....	15 cents.
"Kaffir Corn".....	10 cents.
"Lucerne".....	10 cents.
"Japan Clover".....	15 cents.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

CULTURE.—The ground should be well prepared and pulverized, and the seed being mostly fine, should be thinly scattered, and pressed down with the back of the spade; if covered deep they cannot come up. Some such as Basil, Lavender, Sage, are best sown in a frame and transplanted. Others may be sown in drills an eighth of an inch deep, and when up a few inches, thin them out sufficiently for them to grow well. Care should be taken when harvesting to do it on a dry day and just before they come into full bloom. Dry them quickly, and pack closely, entirely secluded from the air. For home use when dry, rub them to a fine powder between the palms of the hands and put in closely corked bottles. There is a constant demand for some of these varieties, and at paying prices.

Anise,
Arnica,
Balm,
Boneset,
Basil,

Caraway,
Catnip,
Coriander,
Dill,
Morehound,

Lavender,
Licorice,
Loyage,
Pennyroyal,
Saffron,

Savory,
Sage,
Thyme,
Tansy,
Wormwood.

SOUTHERN LAWN GRASS SEED



Great care should be exercised in the selection of such grasses for a lawn for the south as will give a constant succession of verdure throughout the year. Lawn seeds as sold by seedsmen of the north do not always make lawns. This is sometimes the fault of the sower, and often the seeds are not well chosen and mixed by the dealer. If you want a good lawn you should first be sure of your seeds, then plant at the right season. A good lawn, like everything else worth having, costs labor, skill and money. If the following directions are observed a satisfactory result may be expected.

Carefully and thoroughly prepare the ground by trenching or subsoiling, and make it smooth and level by rolling. If the soil is heavy dig in a coating of wood mold, three or four inches thick; and if poor give a dressing of superphosphate at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre. **Never use stable manure.** Sow the seed about four bushels to the acre, brush it in with a harrow and follow this with the roller. Sow the seed from the middle of September till the last of November. It may also be sown in February and March, but is best done in the fall. After the grass has well set it should be cut frequently, as it looks much finer, and no lawn can hold its own in the south against the ranker growing grasses without this mowing. Our Southern Lawn Tennis Grass Seed, quart, by mail, 35 cents; peck, by express, \$2.50; bushel, by express, \$6.00.

CLOVER, GRASSES, FORAGE.

Too little heed is given by farmers generally through the south to the quality of the clover and grass seeds they buy. Like everything else, clover can be had at almost any price, and cheap clover is dear at any price, as it is usually mixed with seeds of weeds and other trash. It requires experience to detect the different grades; to know whether it is pure and new.

Never sow clover or grasses on cold, wet, sour or neglected lands. Such lands should be drained, limed, plowed, harrowed and rolled before you can expect to get a good crop. Never allow cattle on recently sown pasture lands, in July and August: their trampling is apt to injure the roots at that season.

Sow all clover and grass seed from September 15th, to the last of October. Spring sowings may be made in January and February.

Grasses for Summer Use.

Bermuda—During the summer months this well known grass stands the hot sun and grows to good advantage. It is better suited to pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. It will furnish good pasturage from March to November. Care should be taken, however, to have the pasturage isolated, that it may not spread into your crops. As a lawn grass it makes a pretty carpet after having become well established, but should be kept cut short by a lawn mower. Should be planted during the spring, six pounds to the acre. It sprouts usually in from twenty to thirty days, requiring damp weather and warm sun. When once up it grows very rapidly. Good seed is scarce and expensive, but it is useless to buy other. Packet, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$2.

Japan Clover—All our knowledge of this plant for which there is now so much enquiry, is based on what we have seen and learned in a belt lying between the 30° and 36° of latitude. There has been considerable confusion and lack of knowledge regarding it, as other worthless native species have often been mistaken for it. We believe it to be the best of all grasses for the south, for the following reasons:

1. It grows on all soils with equal facility: on poor lands from three to ten inches high, on good lands twelve to fifteen inches; in some places a growth of two to three feet, making excellent hay. On light, sandy and poor soil it maintains a dwarfish habit, densely covering the ground with a rich green robe of delicious nutritious grazing, for four to eight months of the year. On richer soil it adopts a bush style of growth, sending its tap roots deep down in the subsoil, and its stem two or three feet high, with its many branches and leaves.

2. It catches easier than any other. The seed may be sown ever so carelessly on unprepared ground, unplowed and unbroken sod land, and will maintain its existence, fighting its way for supremacy over every other grass we know, except broom sedge on rich ground. It takes possession of pine thickets, unoccupied land, grows amongst sedges, grasses, briars and weeds, completely eradicating many of the noxious sorts.

3. For grazing it is not equalled. Heavy grazing for a few weeks destroys the clovers, Lucerne and most of the grasses, while with this it makes no difference, even if at the same time it be wet or dry.

4. For hay, those who have used it longest and in the largest quantities, commend it the most. All animals relish it, and its nutritious value is considerably beyond red clover and timothy.

5. We have never heard of any fungous growths on this plant which are so common to other plants, and cause many deaths annually to cattle grazing on them or fed with the hay.

6. As a fertilizer or land enricher it is unexcelled. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying render the soil porous, and leave in it much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food, as well as draining compact clays and hard pan, fitting such land for crops they could not otherwise produce. This clover has too many good points to enumerate them all here, those wishing more information, and sending ten cents, will receive our treatise of Japan clover for the south. We recommend it highly.

Should be sown in the extreme south in the fall; but as freezes often throw it out in some sections it should be sown in the spring. Sow ten pounds to the acre. Packet, 25 cents; pound, 50 cents; ten pounds, by express, \$4.50.



Red Clover—In some sections this is largely grown as a forage plant and for land enriching. Does well on most all lands, unless really pure sand. Is not as hardy in growth as the large Red, and apt to run out quicker. Sow during fall or early in the spring. Ten pounds to the acre. Pkt., 15 cents; pound, 30 cents; ten pounds, \$2.50.

Red Clover—Mammoth. The common red dies out sooner while this will last as long as the Timothy, and gives more and better hay. Is valuable also as a fertilizer when plowed under green. Sow in the fall or early spring. Ten pounds to the acre. Packet, 15 cents; pound, 30 cents; ten pounds, \$2.50.

White Clover—This is a perennial, and in some sections is a fine pasture grass, but to do the best it should be sown with some other grass. Packet, 15 cents; pound, 30 cents; ten pounds, \$2.50.

Lucerne—Many wonderful pictures have been shown and monstrous statements made, in regard to this plant during the past two years. Opinions are very conflicting in regard to its value, especially along the southern sea coast, and we can neither recommend or discourage its use at present. We have gathered opinions for and against it from many sections, and would advise all to try it on a small scale in the right manner. The secret of success may be found to be in the manner of getting the stand. When the start has been maintained, it certainly seems to be a wonderful grower. For points on Lucerne send ten cents for our pamphlet which contains all we know for and against it. Our stock of Lucerne is foreign grown, which seems to take root more readily and sure than native stock. Trial packet, 15 cents; pound, 30 cents. Fifteen pounds, sufficient for an acre, \$3.50.



LUCERNE.

Meadow Fescue—In some sections this is called Randall Grass. Some dealers confound this with the English Rye Grass, and offer that as the same variety. Too much

care cannot be exercised in purchasing grass seeds, especially through the south, where a large amount of inferior stock is sent by certain parties to be gotten rid of at any price. As a pasture grass Meadow Fescue is valuable; it also yields very good hay when cured. It is not easily affected by dry weather, and all cattle like it. Grows from twelve to fifteen inches high. Packet, 15 cents; pound, 30 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Sainfoin—A good heat resisting clover. Has been but little tested yet, but we think will be found of great value. Sample packet, 10 cents.



KAFFIR CORN.

TRUE KAFFIR CORN.

This is a distinct type of the corn family, and has already proven itself to be adapted profitably to thin soils and hot climates. It is a native of South Africa, and from the reports we have of it where planted in the south it has proven very satisfactory. The nature of the plant is to grow stocky and erect. The average height of growth is about five feet, though on good land it does better. The foliage is wide and the branches put out from the top joints, producing from two to three heads of seed from each stalk, each head being from ten to twelve inches long, the product of yield to the acre on ordinary soil being seventy-five to eighty bushels of grain. The grains make excellent batter cakes, muffins and bread, being slightly sweeter than wheat, otherwise the difference would not be known.

The enterprising man plants new, good things. We believe this to be good, and it certainly should be tested by all who cannot raise their own wheat.

CULTURE.—It should be planted a little earlier than corn, in rows about three feet apart, and in rows about the same as peas. If wanted for grain alone, let the heads mature on the stalk, and then the whole stalk may be used as fodder, cured. Or if wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalk when the first seed heads come into bloom, and a second growth will spring up at once and mature a full crop of grain and a second full crop of forage. The stalk keeps green and juicy to the last, and does not get hard. Do not forget to try our True Kaffir Corn. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents.

WHITE WELCOME OATS.

Bushel, \$2.00. Sow two bushels to the acre, in January and February.

SOUTHERN MILLET.

No millet excels this fine variety. It is a heavy producer and makes good hay. The grass often reaches six feet high, and all kinds of stock like it. Yields from one to one and one-half tons to the acre according to the quality of the soil. Sow three pecks to the acre, in April, and cut it as soon as it blooms. Pound, 25 cents; peck, \$1.00. Stands heat and drouth better than other sorts.

SORGHUM—Early Amber Sugar Cane.

This is the most productive, and makes fine, rich syrup. It is an excellent green forage plant, affording on some lands two or three cuttings during the summer. Sow in January, February and March, in drills about two to three feet apart. Four quarts to the acre. Pound, 15 cents; bushel, \$6.00.

Branching Sorghum (Yellow Milo Maize)—More valuable than the white, from its extra large seed heads and its branching habit. Is also earlier than the white. Pound, 25 cents; peck, \$3.50.

TEOSINTHE.

This is one of the most gigantic forage plants ever grown, and wherever introduced has been highly spoken of. In its native home, Central America, its growth of shoots is wonderful; thickly covered with long, broad and very sweet juicy leaves, the stalks being from ten to twelve feet high. Plants grown from one seed will average sixty stalks, and furnish sufficient food for a pair of cattle a day. As this becomes better known it will be more largely planted, at present the price is high. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

WINTER GRASSES.

Orchard Grass—This furnishes good grazing all the year; also may be mowed two to four times a year, according to location, yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor land. After grazing or mowing it will grow from three to six inches per week. It cures easily. It catches readily, grows vigorously and its deeply penetrating roots enable it to sustain itself during drouths. It grows well in open lands and in forests. Grows for at least fifty years without renewal, and contains a very large per centage of nutritive matter. Pound, 35 cents.

Rescue Grass—This is an annual winter grass. After it has been started its growth after grazing or cutting is very rapid. It is very tender and sweet, and cattle eat it with great relish. It also makes good hay, produces an immense quantity of leaves. It varies in its time of starting growth from the first of October to the first of January, depending on the moisture and temperature. But whether late or early it may be grazed or mowed frequently till April and still will mature seed. It is a very pretty grass in all stages of growth. Packet, 25 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—Another winter as well as summer grass yielding a large quantity of forage at all seasons. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds well, growing two to three feet high. It will make twice as much hay as timothy, and is better adapted to the uses of the southern farmer. For green soiling it may be cut four or five times with favorable seasons. It is one of the easiest grasses to catch. For a heavy yield along the southerly belt, say 30° and southward, it should be sown in November and till the middle of December. Sow at least fourteen

pounds to the acre. This is one of the very best grasses for the south, both for grazing (being an evergreen) and for hay. Packet, 25 cents; pound, 35 cents; fourteen pounds, by express, \$3.50.

Remember our grass seed is reliable. New stock, pure, clean and free from weeds.

Free Distribution of Seeds.

From time to time, we distribute gratuitously to truckers and market gardeners and others purchasing vegetable seeds of us, new strains, earlier varieties, extra sorts, etc. We also frequently issue circulars of interest, containing "points" and "hints." This we do for the benefit of those dealing with us. Others must not ask these favors, as we cannot grant them. We should be pleased to supply these to every one; this cannot be expected, however; only those whose names appear on our books as purchasers.



THREE VALUABLE PAMPHLETS.

Points and Hints for the Garden at the South.

CONTENTS.—What to Plant, How to Plant a Good Garden, Transplanting. How to Grow Asparagus, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Onions, Squashes, Melons, Early Cabbage, Beets, etc. Tells just which kind is the best and earliest, gives new ideas for growing for early, in fact, is invaluable for ready reference. Cheap and useful for any one who needs advice from those able and willing to give it. It is the result of talks with many, culled facts from a few, and is a good guide for all. Price, free by mail, 20 cents.

FERTILIZING IN A NUTSHELL.

This interesting subject is fully treated of in a clear and concise manner. It is the most useful work of this kind ever issued, and is bound in an expensive manner would sell at a good price. We desire to place it in the hands of every one seeking information in regard to this subject, and enable every one to know how to get good fertilizers cheaply, how to make and use them, and all about their use and abuse. No home should be without it. Price, by mail, 20 cents.

GRASSES.

A Pamphlet on Grasses, Etc., will be issued by us about the 15th of October, which will contain much valuable information culled from all sources, in regard to the forage and grass crops of the south; their history, character and cultivation. The many inquiries now being made in the southern states, in this direction, will be found to be answered there to the best of our ability. Price, 25 cents, by mail; or will be sent free with every order of grass or forage seed amounting to \$2.50.

Remember, our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States.



ORCHARD GRASS.

Seeds requisite to produce a given number of Plants and sow a given amount of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	½ lb.	Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....	½ bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5 lbs.	Hemp.....	4 oz.
Barley.....	2½ bu.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	1½ oz.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	1¼ bu.	Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	1½ oz.
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	½ bu.	Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	1½ lbs.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Oats.....	2½ bu.
Buckwheat.....	½ bu.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	2½ lbs.	Onion Seed, for Sets.....	30 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	5 oz.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz.	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red & Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs.	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	1½ bu.
Clover, Medium.....	10 lbs.	Peas, field.....	2½ bu.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants.....	6 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	8 qts.	Potatoes.....	10 bu.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.....	1¼ lbs.	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants.....	3 oz.	Rye.....	1½ bu.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bu.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.....	2½ lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs.
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu.	Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.....	2 lbs.
“ Blue English.....	1 bu.	Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.....	3 lbs.
“ Hungarian and Millet.....	½ bu.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants.....	3 oz.
“ Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants.....	2 oz.
“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs.
		Vetches.....	2 bu.
		Wheat.....	1 to bu.

The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot.....	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	6 feet.....	1,210	12 feet.....	302
1 “.....	43,560	4 “ 1 foot.....	10,888	7 “.....	889	15 “.....	193
1½ feet.....	19,360	4 “ 2 feet.....	5,444	8 “.....	680	18 “.....	134
2 “.....	10,800	4 “ 3 “.....	3,629	9 “.....	573	20 “.....	108
2½ “.....	6,969	4 “ 4 “.....	2,722	10 “.....	435	25 “.....	69
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	5 “ 5 “.....	1,742	11 “.....	360	30 “.....	49
3 “ 2 feet.....	7,260						

Standard Weight of Various Articles.

	per bush.		per bush.
Apples.....	48 lbs.	Onions.....	54 lbs.
“ dried.....	22 “	Peas.....	60 “
Barley.....	48 “	Plastering Hair.....	8 “
Beans.....	60 “	Rape.....	50 “
Buckwheat.....	48 “	Rye.....	50 “
Broom Corn.....	46 “	Red Top Seed.....	14 “
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14 “	Salt, Coarse.....	50 “
“ English.....	24 “	Salt, Michigan.....	50 “
Brass.....	20 “	Sweet Potatoes.....	50 “
Canary Seed.....	60 “	Timothy Seed.....	45 “
Castor Beans.....	46 “	Turnips.....	58 “
Clover Seed.....	60 “	Wheat.....	60 “
Corn, shelled.....	56 “	Beef and Pork, per bbl. net.....	200 “
“ on ear.....	70 “	Flour, per bbl. net.....	196 “
Corn Meal.....	50 “	White Fish and Trout, per bbl. net.....	200 “
Charcoal.....	22 “	Salt, per bbl.....	280 “
Coal, Mineral.....	80 “	Lime.....	220 “
Cranberries.....	40 “	Hay, well settled, per cubic foot.....	4½ “
Dried Peaches.....	28 “	Corn, on cob in bin.....	22 “
Flax Seed.....	56 “	Corn, shelled.....	45 “
Hemp Seed.....	44 “	Wheat.....	48 “
Hungarian Grass Seed.....	48 “	Oats.....	25½ “
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.....	60 “	Potatoes.....	38½ “
Millet.....	50 “	Sand, dry.....	95 “
Malt.....	38 “	Clay, compact.....	135 “
Oats.....	32 “	Marble.....	169 “
Osgo Orange.....	33 “	Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord.....	5,616 “
Orchard Grass.....	14 “	“ Hickory.....	6,960 “

SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS.



THE following list contains all flower seeds that are desirable and do well in the Southern States. There are few or no flower seeds raised in this country, all are imported from Prussia or Germany and northern houses representing themselves as growers, publishing long lists of varieties, willfully misrepresent facts. Our sources of supply are identical with theirs. Our stocks are chosen from the finest grades and will always be found as represented true to name and description. All varieties are sold at prices as marked, and many sorts usually sold at 25 to 50 cents per packet by other seedsmen will be found listed here at lower prices.

For \$1.00 you may order seeds to the amount of \$1.25.

For \$2.00 you may order seeds to the amount of \$2.50.

All orders over 50 cents sent free by mail, for smaller orders add 5 cents for postage.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

The sowing of Flower Seeds in the hands of the inexperienced in many cases results in complete failure, the complaint being made that the seeds were not good. The same seeds having been tested by the seedsmen before offering them, proves their growing or germinating qualities. With soil suitable, failure is almost impossible with seed that have been successful.

care in planting to the required depth, and the fully tested. By strictly observing the following rules for sowing flower seeds, success is certain.

THE SOIL—A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show to better advantage.

Do not plant any of the seeds when the ground is wet. Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size: the finest, like Portulacca, Campanula, Digitalis, &c., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or short piece of board. For larger seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those of the size of a pin head, one-half inch deep, and those the size of a pea three-fourths of an inch.

Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted; scatter the seed along this, allowing four or five of the larger to fifteen or twenty of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth together over it, then turn your lath flat-ways, and press the soil down firmly and evenly.

All flowers raised from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials or Perennials.

ANNUALS—Are those plants which flower, or ripen their seeds or fruits the season they are sown, and then perish. This class of plants is again divided by the cultivator into two classes—the hardy and half-hardy or tender kinds.

HARDY ANNUALS—Are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, every stage of their development from germination to ripening of the seed being passed in the open ground.

They are the most easily cultivated of all plants; the number of their varieties is large, and their flowers, when properly grown, are frequently of the most attractive beauty and elegance. It is only to be regretted that they are not generally cultivated to that extent to which their merit justly entitles them.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS—Are those species that flower and ripen their seeds in the open air, but need the assistance of artificial heat in the earlier stages of their growth. They should be sown in a hot-bed, or in pots in a greenhouse, if one is available, or in a sunny window. Keep them well shaded, which will prevent absorption by the rays of the sun, and the consequent necessity of frequent watering, which bakes the soil and does much mischief to seeds of slow growth. Towards the middle or end of February, many of the seedlings will be ready for transplanting to borders; but previous to this exposure it will be necessary to harden them preparatory to removal, by gradually admitting air to the frame both day and night.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS—Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, and are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. The seed may be sown, as has already been stated, at times when the ground is moist, but not very wet. Many of them may be raised in the open ground, like hardy annuals and transplanted; but tender or half-hardy kinds should be sown as directed for half-hardy annuals. They may be thinned out or removed from the seed bed as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either in different parts of the garden or nursery beds, in rows a foot apart. The half-hardy or tender biennials and tender perennials must be protected from frost by a cloth or mat being fastened or tied around them, and covered afterwards with leaves or litter.

The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. (Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather; the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once, where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough.) Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover very lightly with what has appeared, when it should be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box; to do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be

thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers or atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

Primulas, Chinese—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular blooming plants. It is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the 1st. of January, the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed leaf, transplant them singly into beds made of muck or leaf mold where wanted, or put them in boxes sunk in the ground.

Cinerarias—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well, if its requirements are not understood. Drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given of the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant singly into a rich soil with some vegetable mould in it. If specimen plants be wanted, potting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphid and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringing or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do well out of doors in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees.

Calceolarias—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste, or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully. An atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into beds or boxes left in the ground. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Water regularly and abundantly, to prevent drooping.

Geraniums—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium, (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of seed leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich, or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the house, will show flowers in early spring. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the goodness of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name, unless the seed has been saved from choice kinds.

ALYSSUM.

Desirable little plants for beds, edgings or rock work. The annual varieties bloom the whole summer, and the perennials are among the earliest and most attractive spring flowers.

Alyssum—Sweet, fragrant, white, hardy annual, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 5 cents per packet.

ACERATUM.

A valuable plant on account of the time it remains in bloom, and for contrast of color with the more brilliant varieties. It blooms constantly all summer in the garden, and if removed to the greenhouse, all winter. Desirable for cut flowers for bouquets. Half hardy annuals.

Tom Thumb—Dwarf blue, distinct variety, desirable for edging. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 5 cents per packet.

Mixed seeds of the above varieties, 5 cents per packet.

ABUTILON—Flowering Maple, Chinese Bell Flower.



Abutilon.

borne in large clusters. A Florida.

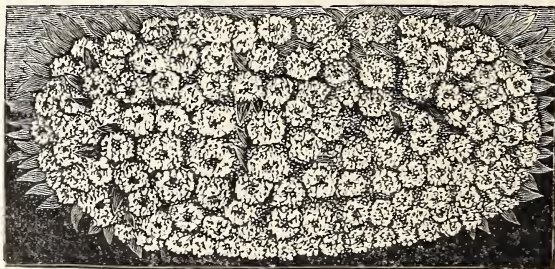
Desirable plants for the conservatory in winter, and effective border plants during the summer, producing a profusion of lovely bell-shaped flowers. Half hardy perennial.

Abutilon—Choice varieties mixed, 5 cents.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPHUS.

(Mexican Mountain Rose.)

A beautiful climber, entirely distinct in color. Flowers a rich shade of carmine purple, perennial, entirely hardy in



Alyssum.

ABRONIA.



Abronia.

Trailing plants, producing clusters of sweet scented, verbenalike flowers, especially fragrant towards evening; continue in bloom a long time, very effective in beds, rock work or hanging baskets. The seeds are enclosed in a husky covering which should be removed before planting; half hardy annual.

Abronia—Mixed, 5 cents.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS.

(Snapdragon.) Choice mixed.

Showy plant of various colors, are desired. Sow from October till March. Packet 5 cents.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

Three colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high. Packet 5 cents.

ASTER.



There is probably no plant in cultivation that is more highly prized than the Aster; the great variety of colors, shapes and easy culture tend to make them the most popular of the fall flowering annuals. Great attention has been paid in Europe to the cultivation and perfection of this beautiful tribe of plants. We would call special attention to the superior varieties found under this head. (A).

Butteridge's Quilled—An imported form of quilled Asters; flowers large and very fine. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

Truffaut's Paeony-Flowered Perfection—One of the very best; flowers large and very double. Finest Mixed; pkt. 10 cents. Collection of six varieties, 50 cents.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—A splendid dwarf variety, with large flowers. Fine Mixed; pkt. 10 cents. Collection six varieties, 50 cents.

Dwarf Pyramidal Bouquet—A most excellent dwarf variety; height 10 to 12 inches. Finest Mixed; pkt. 10 cents. Collection of six varieties, 50 cents.

Victoria—One of the finest Asters grown; flowers large, showy and perfectly double, about 20 inches in height. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

Pure White—Pkt. 10 cents.

Rose and White—Pkt. 10 cents.

Extra Crimson—Pkt. 15 cents.

Light Blue and White—Pkt. 10 cents. Collection of six varieties, 50 cents.

Rose-Flowered—Flowers very large and fine, inner petals incurved like a Rose. Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10.

Quilled German—Flowers quilled, large and double. Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

Crown or Cocardeau—A handsome variety with large flowers, the centres of which are pure white, surrounded with many bright colors. Finest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cents.

Imbrice Pompon—The flowers are very perfect form, so double as to appear a sphere, and densely imbricated. Plants are of pyramidal growth; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; mixed, 10 cents.

Unrivalled Mixed—This includes all the above varieties and twenty eight others of the more valuable sorts, in one package, all colors and kinds mixed.

The finest collection of Asters ever offered is usually sold at 25 cents per packet. Our price 15 cents.

Sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a greenhouse, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three or four plants together, and they will show better. They can be cultivated in pots.

ACROCLINIUM.



Acroclinium.

The Acroclinium is one of the most beautiful of the everlasting flowers. It is of strong growth, about eighteen inches high, and bears a great number of pink and white daisy-like flowers with yellow centers. Should be gathered as soon as open to secure a bright center when dried. Choice mixed, 5 cents per packet.

Anemone Coronaria (Crown Anemone)

This is a very choice strain of the Crown Anemone. We are most accustomed to think of the Anemone flowering in spring from fall-planted bulbs. By sowing the seeds in Feb. or March the plants will bloom the following fall, and give a pleasant surprise with their bright and beautiful flowers during the duldest months of the year in the flower-garden. When sowing, mix the woolly seed thoroughly in dry sand, to separate it: sow in the boxes of light, rich soil, thinly on the surface, and cover only with a sprinkling of sandy earth to prevent caking. Pkt. 25 cents.



Adonis Autumnalis.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.

(Flos Adonis or Pheasant's Eye). Showy crimson flower, of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April. Per packet, 15c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

"Japanese Ivy" or "Boston Ivy." Hardy climber. The young growth during the spring is a dark purplish green, changing in summer and fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Per packet, 10c.

AQUILEGIA.

(Columbine)—A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. It should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season. Packet 5 cents.

BALSAMS.

This is another old popular favorite (Lady Slipper) that has been greatly improved in late years. To get the best flowers the plants should be transplanted when two or three inches high.

Superb Camellia Flowered-Mixed, all colors. Per packet, 20 cents.

BROWALLIA.

Very handsome, profuse-blooming plants, covered with rich, strikingly beautiful flowers. Half hardy annual. Blue and white mixed. Per packet, 10 cents.

BRYONOPSIS.

An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruits, which change in color as the summer advances, to bright scarlet, striped with white. Of rapid growth and great beauty. Tender annual. Ten feet.

Laciniosa Erythrocarpa—Per packet, 5 cents.

BEGONIA—Tuberous Rooted.

These include the loveliest shades of all colors. The individual flowers average from two to three inches in diameter.

Single Mixed—Per packet, 20 cents.

Double Mixed—Per packet, 25 cents.

BRACHYCOME—Swan River Daisy.

Free flowering, dwarf growing plants, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty Cineraria-like flowers; suitable for edgings and small beds or pot culture; half hardy annual; six to eight inches.

Iberidifolia—Mixed, light blue and white. Per packet, 5 cents.

BALLOON VINE—Cardiospermum.

A rapid growing, handsome climber, with an inflated membranaceous capsule, from which it derives its name; half hardy annual; five feet. Per packet, 5 cents.

CELOSIA CRISTATA—Dwarf Cockscomb.

Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August. Per packet 5 cents.

COLEUS.

A well known and beautiful bedding plant, which can be easily propagated by seeds, which produce different shades of colored plants. Per packet, 15 cents.

CHERIANTHUS CHERI—Wall Flower.

This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, but does not grow very perfectly here, and seldom produces the large spikes of double flowers, which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March. 5 cents.

CAMPANULA SPECULUM—Bellflower, or Venus' Looking Glass.

Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow from December till March. 5 cents.

CENTAUREA CYANUS Bottle Pink.

A hardy annual of easy culture, of various colors; two feet high. 5 cents.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

Cyclamen.

A valuable greenhouse plant, very much used in baskets and bouquets. Flowers very brilliant and fragrant.

Gigantea—Very large and fine. Packet, 20 cents.

CANDYTUFT.

Among the most useful of annuals. Produces its neat clusters of flowers very freely. Packet 5 cts.

White.

Extra Dark Crimson. New Carmine.

Mixed—Including above and others.

Snow Queen—A new species from Spain. Per packet, 10 cents.



Carnation.

CANNA.

Very stately and handsome foliage plants. Highly ornamental. Do very well in Florida, coming up from roots the next year if cut down by frost.

Marechal Valliant—Splendid orange; four to six feet.

Nepalensis—Clear yellow flowers; foliage green.

Warszewiczii—Red flowers; striped foliage.

Gigantea—Scarlet; grows eight feet.

Splendid Mixture—Many distinct varieties.

Crozy's New Large Flowering Dwarf—Very dwarf, only three to four feet high; handsome, luxuriant foliage; flowers early and most abundantly. Flowers very large, as richly colored as Orchids and comprising of all shades, many of them beautifully striped and spotted. Per packet, 15 cents.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

A beautiful greenhouse plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, and they will flower in spring. Per package, 25 cents.

DAISY.

Longfellow (Benary)—The usual size and doubleness of the dark rose flowers of this fine Daisy, and the length and stiffness of their stalks, render them of great utility for bouquets. Per packet, 15 cents.

CARNATION.

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form or delicious fragrance, the richly hued Carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed will not produce all double flowers, though a good percentage will be double, and of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant. Sow under glass in box, and when of sufficient size, transplant one foot apart each way. New and choice varieties are obtained from seed. Half hardy perennial, 1½ feet.

Extra Choice Double Mixed—Seed saved from the choicest German and English stocks. A large proportion of this seed will produce double flowers. 20 cents.

Grenadin, Scarlet—Double flowers of great brilliancy; a valuable acquisition. 20 cents.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI—Australian Glory Pea.

A most magnificent trailing plant, with beautiful foliage and large clusters of drooping, pea-shaped flowers, each flower three to four inches long, of an intense scarlet color, with a large spot in the center, of glossy black. Keep warm, and set the plants in the open ground in June. Packet, 25 cents.

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.

Showy and useful free-flowering plants. The tall varieties are very effective in mixed borders, while the dwarf, from their close, compact habit of growth, make fine bedding plants; of easy cultivation; hardy annuals.

Drummondii—Large yellow, with crimson center. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigra Speciosa—Beautiful, rich, velvety crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Mixed—All the choice kinds; two to three feet. Packet, 5 cents.

CELOSIA—Cockscomb.

Quite easy to grow, and one of the most showy annuals.

Dwarf Mixed—Finest varieties. 5 cents.

CENTAUREA—Bachelor's Button.

Cyanus—Mixed, all colors. 5 cents.



Canna Flower.

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States.



Chrysanthemums.

These make a gorgeous display in the flower garden, or for pot culture.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS are now, and deservedly, the most fashionable of all autumn flowers. Their easy culture and freedom from insects and disease commend them to the most inexperienced cultivators, while the varied and gorgeous colors and fantastic shapes of many varieties make them the fashionable flower of autumn. The improvement made in this favorite flower during the past few years has been so great that for late fall and early winter blooming no other plant can compare with it. It thrives well in any good, rich garden soil; its only requirements are plenty of water and sunlight. In planting, give each plant a space of at least two feet square. As the Chrysanthemum flowers only on terminal branches, the tops of the young plants should be pinched out when five or six inches high. Continue to pinch out the tops of the young growth every three or four weeks until the first of June; after this they should be allowed to grow undisturbed. All varieties are hardy at the South and need not be moved from the ground during the winter. The fact of the Chrysanthemum being the most deservedly popular flower of the day will induce thousands to go into its culture who are entirely unacquainted with its varieties and habits. For amateurs and others we offer the following suggestions. Small plants can be planted any time after January 1st in Florida, and a little later in other sections. They require, for perfect flowers, two things—a good soil and plenty of water; they should be copiously watered during a

dry time. For Florida add to the soil a good proportion of well composted muck or stable manure. After the first of May the shoots should be pinched off to make the plant stocky. This may be done as often as necessary until they begin to form the flower buds, when a large proportion of the buds should be pinched off to have large perfect flowers. In Florida and Texas the Chrysanthemum blooms from August 1st to December. To have perfect flowers in winter protect from the frost. Cut flowers of the Chrysanthemum may be kept from three to four weeks if kept in a cool shady place. Always lift, divide and replant every year. Never keep them longer than a year without dividing.

CHRYSANTEMUMS FROM SEED.

There is a particular pleasure in raising seedlings, and plants raised in this way are sure to be of clean thrifty growth and have a profusion of flowers never attained in any other way; and the lovers of flowers will be delighted to watch the progress and development of the plants, for no two—no matter how many there may be—will be alike in foliage, and the same distinction will be seen in the flowers. Some will be single, others double or semi-double, Japanese, Chinese, Anemone, Pompon, and other forms; white, yellow, chestnut, bronze, purple, crimson, and their different shades of color; and large and small, good, extra fine, and not so good flowers in their several classes. Seedlings have sold at fabulous prices for the plant, oddities often being bought by florists and seedsmen from amateurs for from \$25.00 to \$1,500.

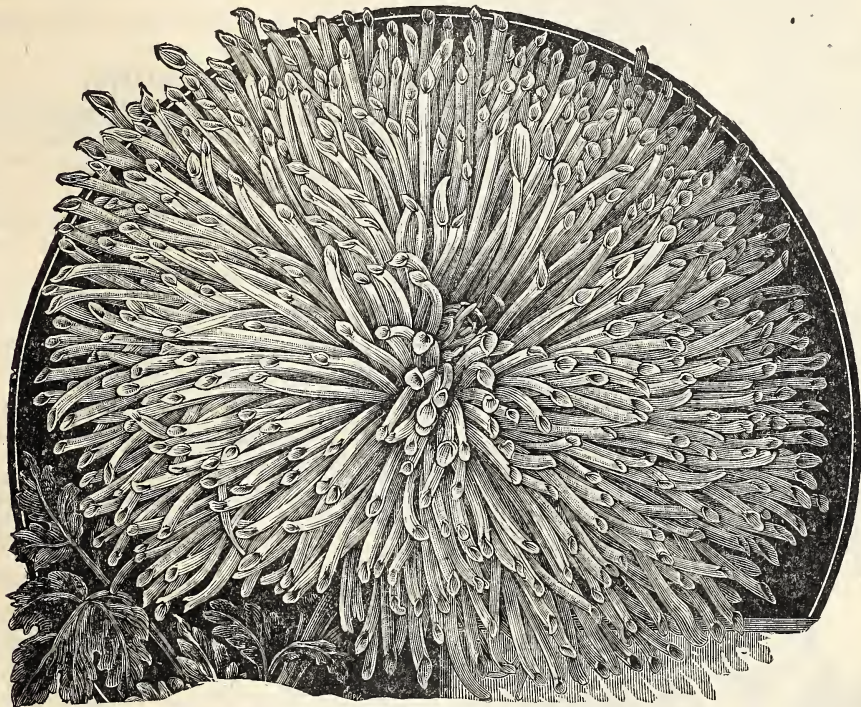
JAPANESE.—Seeds from these choice stocks, selected by us with great care, include those large, loose, lovely, crazy, irregular flowers so much admired, and which, year after year, attract so much admiration and attention in private and public collections and exhibitions, especially in those of the New York Horticultural Society.

CHINESE.—These are incurved and globe-shaped, the florets broad, smooth, regularly arranged, rounded at the tips, and the color clear and decisive. All are refined, beautiful flowers.

ANEMONE FLOWERED.—These are of three classes—Large Anemones, Japanese Anemones, and Pompon Anemones.

Our Unrivalled Collection, Packet—25 Cents.

This collection consists of a choice selection of all varieties in one package, enabling every lover of these odd and beautiful flowers to obtain all kinds without purchasing each kind separately.



CHRYSANTHEMUM, MRS. CLEVELAND.

Chrysanthemum Plants.

Price, 10 cents each, by mail, or OUR CHOICE FOURTEEN for \$1.00, or OUR CHOICE SEVEN for 50 cents.

Abd-el-Kader—Rich, deep mauve-crimson; a beautiful and distinct variety.

Blanche Niede—One of the largest and purest white flowers. Magnificent flowers.

Bras. Rouge—A charming combination of gold and maroon.

Emperor Nicholas—Combination of crimson and gold. Good.

Fair Maid of Guernsey—Very large flowers of the snowiest white; in clusters; one of the best.

Frizou—A lovely variety; pure golden yellow; the flowers large and perfect.

Fantasie—Flowers bluish white and of good size. Each petal has a convex side surface and is slightly twisted, being two or three inches in length.

Fleur de Bois—Medium size, deep blood red shaded lighter.

Gloriosum—Very light lemon color, with immense flowers, having narrow petals gracefully curled and twisted.

Grandiflorum—A magnificent variety. Flowers of immense size, often six inches in diameter. Petals broad, incurving so as to form a solid ball of the purest golden yellow.

Galathea—Flowers very large, silvery pink and rose, twisted and curled. A lovely variety.

Hiver Fleuri—Flowers large, much fringed and of good size; creamy white and bluish.

Hero of Magdala—Blood red, reverse of petals orange buff, the flower reflexed and showing two distinct colors in the same flower.

Julius Cæsar—A very distinct color of an entirely new shade, being a red orange or the lightest chestnut. Flowers are large.

La Pluie de Or—Rich, pure golden yellow, of medium size, in clusters. Very distinct.

Madame de Seven—Rosy amaranth shaded with silver; a very pleasing color. The flowers are large and flat.

Moonlight—A grand flower of the purest white; one of the largest and quite free in bloom; petals like pointed ribbons.

M. Planchenau—Mauve, shaded rose and silver; flowers large free and early.

Mons. Chas. Huber—Flowers crimson, tipped with amber and gold.

Purple King—Deep purple; rather late but quite distinct in color.

Rosea Superba—Color rosy lilac, center of flower spiral shaped.

In this group will be found those that are smooth in outline and regular in shape. This class is represented by two forms, incurved and reflexed.

Axline—Rich purplish colored flowers with light colored center.

Bouquet Blanche—Large and pure white: a splendid variety; late.

Figaro—Rich buff, crimson edge, one of the finest.

Madame Aristee—Beautiful quilled yellow flowers. A pleasing and distinct variety.

M. Ardenne—Rich silvery rose; incurved; early; fine variety and free bloomer.

Osiris—Bright violet, pointed with gold, center of flower brighter. Very profuse bloomer.

Prince Alfred—Rose crimson, shaded silvery purple. A splendid variety.

Robert Walcott—Flowers reflexed and good size, rich velvety crimson, of perfect shape. An elegant variety.

Virginalis—Pure white, very late: incurved. One of the most beautiful.

W. K. Woodcock—Incurved and most perfect in shape. Rich amaranth, each flower being over three inches in diameter and one of the earliest in bloom. Truly a beauty.

Sœur Seville—Pale lilac guard petals, center blush white.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRIZE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The varieties offered in this set are the cream of the latest productions and will be sure to please you. This is the finest collection of Chrysanthemums ever offered and you cannot afford to be without them. Price, **30 cents each**, except where noted. The entire collection of **12 Varieties**, free by mail, to any one address, for **\$1.50**. With the new white Chrysanthemum, "Mrs. CLEVELAND," \$1.65.

D. E. Stryker—Bright purple, under side silvery, globular, very large and handsome, a superb variety.

Elkshorn—So named from its peculiarly shaped florets, pearl color, full and globular, extra fine.

Mrs. Anthony Wiegand—Beautiful rich pink, of very fine form and finish, an exquisite variety.

Mrs. A. Blanc—An extremely strong and distinct sort; inside florets erect, outside reflexed and pendulous, color rich lavender.

Madame Drexel—A large Japanese variety, with very much incurved flowers of a bright lively pink color, of vigorous growth, a charming variety.

L. Canning—A singularly pure white, very clear and chaste, of dwarf habit, very free, splendid as a pot plant or for cut blooms.

Mrs. John N. May—Beautiful, clear bright yellow, very broad, thick florets, deeply incurved, somewhat flat when fully expanded, very large.

Mrs. Richard Elliott—A beautiful shade of yellow, long, narrow florets, somewhat drooping; a fine exhibition plant and also for cutting.

Mrs. I. C. Price—A Japanese variety with exceedingly rich chrome-yellow flowers, gracefully incurved, free bloomer, good habit, and one of the finest yellows.

Mrs. Thompson—Pure white, immense size, very broad florets, incurved; fine as an exhibition plant; in this variety we have one of the loveliest Chrysanthemums. 35 cents.

Walter W. Coles—A most singular but striking shade, terra-cotta or brownish-orange color, very large and distinct.

White Swan—Creamy white flowers, very large, with tube-shaped petals; a charming variety.

New Japanese Chrysanthemum, Mrs. Cleveland—We wish to call your attention to this superb new Chrysanthemum. It is the most popular of all the Chrysanthemums of the Japanese type. The flowers are large, petals tubular, long and graceful, and **white as the driven snow**. This style and form is very rare and presents a remarkable striking and beautiful appearance. Awarded a certificate of merit at the New York Show where it caused great admiration. Our stock of this is genuine. Price 20 cents each.

Remember you can get it with the **Philadelphia Prize Set for \$1.65**, or with our **Special Dollar Collection No. 4 for \$1.00**.



Rare Cacti.

Our collection of this charming plant embraces only the rarest and most desirable kinds, and of many of these we

have the finest stock in the country, and are constantly increasing it to meet the great demand. Cacti are fast becoming one of the most popular of all pot plants, and well do they deserve it, for they are both curious and beautiful and very easily grown. In pots give them clear sand and rich soil mixed half and half, and water sparingly. They will live months without a drop of water. For bedding out plant in a sandy soil and an exposed sunny situation. A few Cacti prove a most interesting feature to any collection of plants. We have studied them carefully and these here offered are the very best. Packet mixed 15 cents.

DIANTHUS.

Barbatus (Sweet William)—A well known plant which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early, otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April. 5 cents.

Chinensis (Chinese Pink)—A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer; one foot high. From October till April. 5 cents.

Heddewiggii (Japan Pink)—This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April. 5 cents.

Plumaris (Border Pink)—A fragrant Pink, used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white, with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April. 5 cents.

Choice Mixed—All sorts and colors. 10 cents.

DATURA.

(Trumpet Flower). Very ornamental plant, producing large, trumpet-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10 cents.

DAHLIAS.

Well known autumn flowering plants, growing from 2 to 5 feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful forms, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon. Modern varieties give us the utmost delicacy and richness of color, and are vastly superior in every respect to those of the old gardens. The Single and Cactus forms are especially admired, and are much used for corsage wear. The list we offer comprises the cream of 300 varieties all in one packet. 15 cents.

NOTE.—In raising Dahlias from the seed, they should be sown in pots and placed in a sunny window; then planted on rich ground in a sunny spot. They will flower by the middle of June

DIGITALIS—Fox-glove.

Handsome border plants, with a great variety of colors. (H P.) Finest mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

DELPHINIUM CHINENSIS.

(Dwarf China Larkspur.)

Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April. 5 cents.

NOTE.—None of the above two varieties transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

EUPHORBIA.

Euphorbia, variegata—Hardy annual; foliage beautifully veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as Mountain of Snow. 5 cents.

EUTOCA.

Foliage dull green; blossoms blue striped, three quarters of an inch across. Excellent for cutting. Succeeds best in a warm, sandy soil. Sow in open ground early in the Spring, and thin to one foot apart. Hardy annual; 1 foot. **Eutoca, viscida**, mixed 5 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(California Poppy) A showy and free flowering genus of plants, bearing handsome, graceful foliage and flowers of the richest colors. Should be planted in light soil. Hardy annual. Bright yellow, or yellow center and brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cents.

FEVERFEW.

Pretty, ornamental, well known plant; fine for rock work; loves moist situation. Pkt. 5 cents.



Dahlias.

FORGET-ME-NOT.

The familiar blossom. Light or dark blue, mixed. Either, Pkt. 5 cents.

FUCHSIA.

This most popular and beautiful shrub is easily raised from seeds. We import seeds from the finest varieties grown, of all shades. Pkt. 25 cents.

GAILLARDIA.

Splendid bedding-plants, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their colors. Choice. Pkt. 5 cents.

GERANIUM.

These well-known garden favorites are indispensable for out-of-door decoration, and should be extensively cultivated; the seed we offer having been saved from first-class varieties. Finest mixed double and fancy 15 cents per packet.

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States

GODETIA.



Plants easily cultivated, and will produce a great quantity of flowers, of very brilliant colors. Carmine, crimson, rose and satiny-white. Pkt. 5 cents.

HOLLYHOCKS.



Hollyhocks.

Black Prince—(Althea). This is one of the finest ornamental plants. It has been much improved of late, and now produces beautiful double flowers of almost every shade of color. Our seed is most carefully selected from especially choice varieties. Pkt. 15 cents.

Our choice double red and double white are new and improved strains and make magnificent display. Packet 15 cents, Mixed packet 15 cents.

HELIOTROPE.

This deliciously fragrant half-hardy plant is one of the loveliest ornaments to any garden. Shades of white, lilac and deep purple. Pkt. 10 cents.

HELICHRYSUMS.

Helichrysum monstrosum album—White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high. Packet 5 cents.

Helichrysum monstrosum rubrum—Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well. Packet 5 cents.

HIBISCUS.



A most gorgeous flowering plant. All shades of crimson, most brilliant. Pkt. 10 cents.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower.

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens. The seed is also good for feeding poultry; hardy annuals.

Helianthus (Californicus, fl. pl, very double.
Packet 5 cents.

Large Russian, a very tall-growing, single variety, 10 to 15 feet 5 cents.

LANTANAS.—General Collection.



We have few continuous blooming plants that afford a greater variety of colors than the Lantana. It is yearly becoming more extensively cultivated, so that it ranks as an important plant. The varieties we offer have been selected from our importations of the last few years as the most distinct. Twenty distinct varieties. Colors, orange, crimson, yellow, lilac, rose, white, etc. Mixed 10 cents.

LARKSPUR.

Well known annuals of great beauty and noted for the richness of their colors. Double dwarf rocket finest mixed 10 cents.

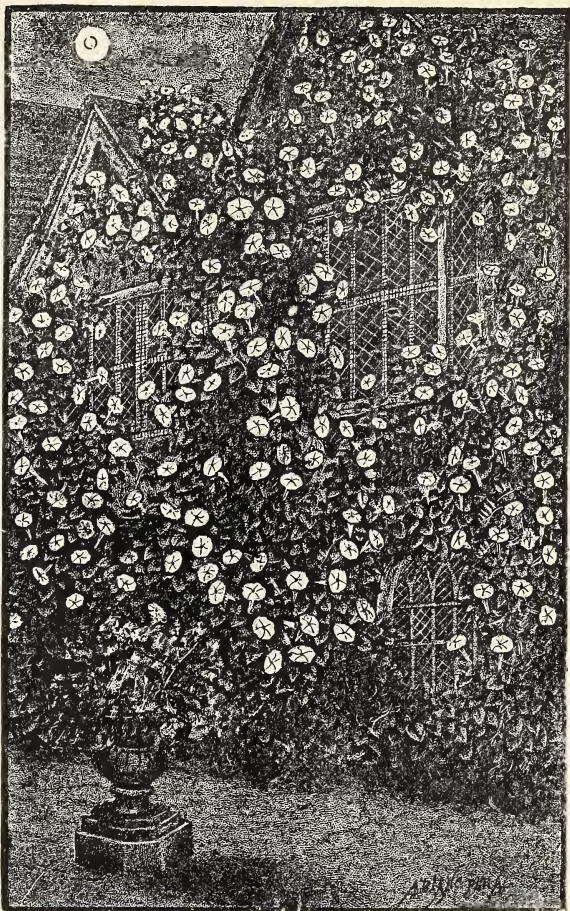
DON'T FORGET THAT OUR SEEDS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED AND GROWN FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

IPOMÆA GRANDIFLORA.

This plant has been advertised so extensively that a description of it is hardly necessary. It is called "Moon Flower" from its rare peculiarity of blooming best at night, although it also expands its flower in dull days: the flowers are of pure white, from five to six inches in diameter, emitting a rich Jessamine-like odor at night. Observe a plant in full bloom at sun-down, and the flowers will be seen to open, giving out a slight snapping sound as they expand. Being a free bloomer, the effect on a moonlight night is charming, and we have few plants that can rival it for rapidly of growth, density of foliage and amount of flowers. Having the true Moon Flower, we offer it at moderate prices. Large size, Packet 10 cents.

COBÆA SCANDENS or MEXICAN GLORY.

Although now a new plant, there is no vine that is so splendidly adapted for covering trellises, running up porches, houses, old trees, arbors, etc., and at the same time is so exquisitely beautiful as Cobæa Scandens. Planted in January and allowed to grow at random it will climb and run onward and upward until it reaches the roof of a two-story house, and all the while bring forth upon long stems blossoms of the most beautiful purple hue imaginable. Planted with the Moon Flower they rival each other as to which shall reach the top of roof first, and will all the while display a purple blossom glory unknown to any other flower or vine. The purple Clematis Jackmanni is beautiful, but its duration of bloom is comparatively short, while the Cobæa Scandens continually lavishes its mass of great purple bell-shaped perfect, pendant blossoms during the whole season. Its leaves are fresh, green of unusual richness and beauty of cut, while the gorgeous glory of its great purple blossoms stands unrivalled, and another characteristic of the plant is that although it should not be planted out till it is warm, as it delights in warmth and moisture, it stands all of the early fall frosts, till actual freezing weather. Moon Flower and Cobæa Scandens together as vines cannot be excelled, and we expect our friends to be much pleased with their beautiful growth and bloom. Packet 10 cents.

**IPOMÆA GRANDIFLORA—Moon Flower.****LOBELIA.**

White Star.—A most elegant plant, of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries, growing dwarf and very bushy and covering themselves with pretty blossoms. It forms a uniform and compact mass of white flowers very different from the old sorts. Also have it in blue. Packet 10 cents.

LUPINUS.—A.

Desirable plants in every garden, bearing long and graceful spikes of various shades of scarlet purple, yellow, and white. Sow in the garden

**Lobelia White Star.**

October to March. Fine mixed, Packet 5 cents.

MIMULUS.

Tigrinus (Monkey Flower)—The finest tigered and spotted varieties, rivaling the Calceolaria in its brightest color; finest varieties mixed 10 cents.

MARIGOLD.

The African is the tallest and most striking in large beds; while the French varieties are admirably adapted for small beds.

African, French or mixed, each color 5 cents.

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States

MIGNONETTE.

Ununiversal favorite on account of its sweet and delicate fragrance. Mixed, including six varieties. Packet 5 cents.

MOSCHATUS

(Musk Plant), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant; flowers yellow; 10 cents.

NASTURTIIUM, DWARF.

(Tropæolum Minor), very useful for bedding, massing or ribbing. A few dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard are very brilliant and attractive, and they are in bloom all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room. Hardy annual, 1 foot 10 cts.

NEMOPHILA—Love Grove.

Dwarf-growing annuals, with a neat, compact habit of growth, and colors strikingly beautiful; if thinned to four inches apart, they will present a dense mass of flowers. Hardy annuals, ½ foot.

Nemophila, mixed 5 cents.

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.

Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot high. November till April 5 cents.

OXALIS.

Tropæoloides—A splendid little plant for edgings or borders. It only grows 3 or 4 inches high, with neat beautiful brown leaves, and small, bright yellow flowers. Extensively used for bedding in the public gardens of Boston. Pkt. 10 cents; ¼ oz. 30 cents; oz. \$1.00.

PÆONY.

The new varieties of these popular flowers are obtained from seed and well worth the little care they require. The finest Chinese sorts in one packet, mixed, 20 cents.

PAMPAS GRASS.

A beautiful ornamental grass with fine, silvery, silky, plumes. Grows ten feet high. Plumes sell at good prices in the North. Packet, 10 cents.

PERSIAN QUEEN.

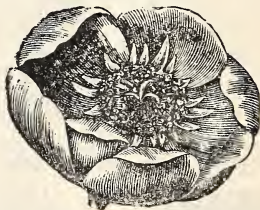
A new and beautiful shrub, a wonderful bloomer, looking almost like a solid golden ball, being one mass of yellow flowers almost six months of the year. THE SEED CAN BE HAD OF US ONLY. Packet of ten seeds, 15 cents.

PENSTEMON.

One of the most beautiful and attractive herbaceous plants for the border, with an abundance of long, graceful spikes of rich colored flowers from May until frost. Will bloom the first season if sown early in a hot bed and planted out doors as soon as frosts are over. Half hardy perennials; 2 feet. Choice mixed; seed saved from collection of newest varieties 5 cents.

PALM SEEDS.

The most ornamental and hardy varieties, beautiful for display and ground decoration. Packet of most desirable mixed, 40 cents.


POPPIES.

Poppies are the most interesting and strikingly handsome plants are not fully appreciated. They are grown in China and India by the acre for their opium product; and while they cannot be profitably planted with this in view in our country, they are one of the most beautiful plants we can grow.

Our collection consists of the most beautiful and odd sorts in one packet. They are chosen with a view to blend in the most snowy fashion, and include every shade and variety worth having. The Vesuvius, Snowdrift, Mikado, White Alpine, Carnation, Shirleys, Peacock, Japan Pompon, or new striped Japan, and many others, either of which are usually sold at from 10 cents to 25 cents per packet. Our price for all in one 10 cents.

PERILLA.

New Dwarf Compact—The most valuable variety for borders yet introduced. The plants only grow 18 inches high. Useful to border a bed of either of the above. Pkt. 10 cents.

 Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States.

SUPERB LARGE PANSIES.

BEAUTIFUL VELVETY SHADES AND COLORS.

WE have the pleasure of offering to our customers this year a collection which, for fine form, LARGE SIZE, CHOICE COLORS AND VELVETY RICHNESS, HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED. As our catalogue is issued in October, nearly four months before any other, we are able to give you the advantage of an early choice. The seed we offer has been obtained at a cost of more than double the price of stock sold by most seed houses as extra fine strains. We have, no doubt, those who appreciate our aim to furnish the BEST OF ALL, to the exclusion of everything else, will be well pleased with the results when these Pansies are planted and speak for themselves.

CULTURE—The Pansy likes good living and it is useless to expect good results unless they have rich friable soil, and plenty of sunshine. To keep them blooming pick off the flowers just as they are fading. In sections where the soil is light and sandy set a box in the ground, or make a bed inside of a frame work, fill it with good rich soil, say leaf mold from a hammock; bore holes ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) in the box at each corner and the center, say six inches apart, for drainage. Sow the seed any time from October 1st to March 1st. Water well.

VARIETIES—It would be simply impossible to describe the beautiful colors and shades running through all the varieties we offer. We can only specify some of them by name: Fire Fly, New Giant Striped Mascotte (a wonder and beauty), Imperial German, Butterfly, White Wings (the largest, purest white known), Cassier's Giant Odier, Il Bacio (the kiss), Black Prince, Giant Trimardeau, Bugnot Zienzebel, (prize strain), Normandie, Chameleon Giant, Rainbow, Prince Bismarck, Red Riding Hood, Blue Triumph, Vermilion Queen, Diamond Princess, and other extra fine fancy large kinds.

The following named varieties we offer in packets:



The Fire King Pansy.



Imperial German, Large White Spotted Pansy.

Giant Striped Mascotte—15 cents.

Imperial Emperor William 15 cents.

Bugnot's Zienzebel — (Prize Strain)—15 cents.

Black Prince—15 cents.

Fire King—(Our New Strain)—15 cts

Giant Odier—15 cents.

Special Collection of Mixed Pansies, 30 Cents.

We offer but one kind of mixed Pansy seed, which is made up from all the varieties we have already mentioned above, including some other large strains not mentioned. We offer no cheap stocks.

As an inducement for every Pansy lover to grow these fancy strains we make the following offer:

\$10.00 for the LARGEST PANSY grown from our Special Collection of Mixed Pansy Seed before April 1st, 1890.

CONDITIONS.—Send your name and address, with 30 cents, for one packet of our Special Collection of Mixed Pansies. Full directions for growing, etc., will accompany each packet. When the plant you wish to send is in flower, lift it from the ground with a ball of dirt, tie a piece of muslin around the dirt and roots, wrap all in paper and mail to us. We will keep an accurate record of measurement of the flowers, and on the 1st day of April, 1890, will send \$10.00 for the largest one we receive.

PETUNIAS.

For massing in beds the new Petunias are unsurpassed. Their brilliant colors and duration of bloom always will make them continuously popular. They may be sown in the beds or borders where wanted any time, being careful to not sow in the hot months of June and July in Florida or Texas. In the other southern states transplant early in spring from boxes raised in the house. The finest double Petunias may be grown from our seed.

Mixed packet of rose, white, striped, blotched, dwarf double, etc., 10 cents.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM.

(Insect Powder Plant.)

Practical entomologists have long been looking for some effective, safe and cheap insecticide, and now tell us they have found it in the **Persian Insect Powder**. This is the dried and powdered flowers of the Pyrethrum Roseum, and is **certain death to plant lice, flies, cabbage worms, bed bugs, fleas** and nearly every form of insect life. It is harmless to man, but when diluted with ten times its bulk of flour, kills every cabbage worm or other insect it touches. Hitherto the high cost of the powder and the difficulty of securing a pure and fresh article has prevented its coming into general use, but experiments made by Professor Riley, of the United States Entomological Commission, and others, showed that it can be grown successfully in all of the southern, and many of the northern states.



Petunias.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes of prepared soil, as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The young seedlings are small and of slow growth, but the older plants are hardy and vigorous. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. They should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully, and stored in paper bags. Before using, the flowers should be powdered as fine as possible. Per packet, 10 cents.

No farmer should neglect having plants of Pyrethrum Roseum here and there in his cabbage field.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Star of Quedlinburgh—Of all the splendid star varieties this has the fullest head and most brilliant coloring. Like all the Drummondii it is remarkable for its abundance of flowers. Packet, 10 cents.

Fimbriata—This is an elegant flower, highly colored, and a good bed of these attract great attention, with an edging of Lobelia. Packet, 10 cents.

Mixed—Contains Czarina, Star of Quedlinburgh, Fimbriata, Grandiflora Alba or Mammoth White, and all other new desirable additions. A bed of French Cannas surrounded with a border of Phlox Drummondii, Grandiflora Alba, and this surrounded with a border of our mixed Pansies, make a grand and striking display. Packet, 15 cents.



Phlox Drummondii, "Star of Quedlinburgh."

OUR SEEDS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED AND GROWN FOR THE SOUTH.



Phlox Drummondii, Fimbriata.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS
—Chinese Primrose.

A very beautiful plant, and should be more largely grown. It is highly esteemed by those who know it. Should be sown outside in December or January in sections where there is no frost; in other places transplant from boxes as early in the spring as possible. They are beauties.

New Scarlet—Packet, 25 cents.

Village Maid—Pure white. 25 cents.

James' Choice Strains Mixed—Sure to please. 25 cents.

RICINUS—Castor Bean.

Very pretty for foliage and grows like weeds. Packet, choice mixed, 10 cents.

SCABIOSA NANA—Dwarf Mourning Bride.

Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April. 5 cents.

SAPONARIA CALABRICA—Soapwort.

A very free flowering annual, of easy culture, resembling somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April. 10 cents.

SALVIA COCCINEA SPLENDENS—Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage.

A pot or greenhouse plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

SILENE AMERICA—Löbel's Catchfly.

A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere. Red and white. One and a half feet high.

PORTULACCA.

It is difficult to find a plant that will make a more beautiful bed of display than the Portulacca. They will bloom from February till killed by the frost, and in a bed where they have a full exposure to the sun, the effect is wonderful. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The semi-double and double sorts are the most desirable, and the only kinds we offer. Mixed packets, all colors, 15 cents.



New Primula.

TORENIA FOURNIERI.

A plant from Mexico of recent introduction, but which has become very popular in a short time. It stands the heat well, makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easily. 15 cents.

Our Seeds are Specially Selected and grown for the Southern States.

STOCKS.

"Cut and come Again"—No flower has become so popular with the Germans as the Stocks. For beautiful beds, and spicy perfume they stand preeminent. During the past few years the new double strains of Stock have been wonderfully improved and the packet of ten weeks Stock mixed we offer at 10 cents, contains all the finer sorts including Cut and Come Again.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Very showy bedding or border plants, with richly colored, erect, funnel shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, and almost black. They are biennial in greenhouse, but annual in open ground. Start seed in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart into the open ground. Large flowering mixed the finest of all. Pkt. 20 cents.



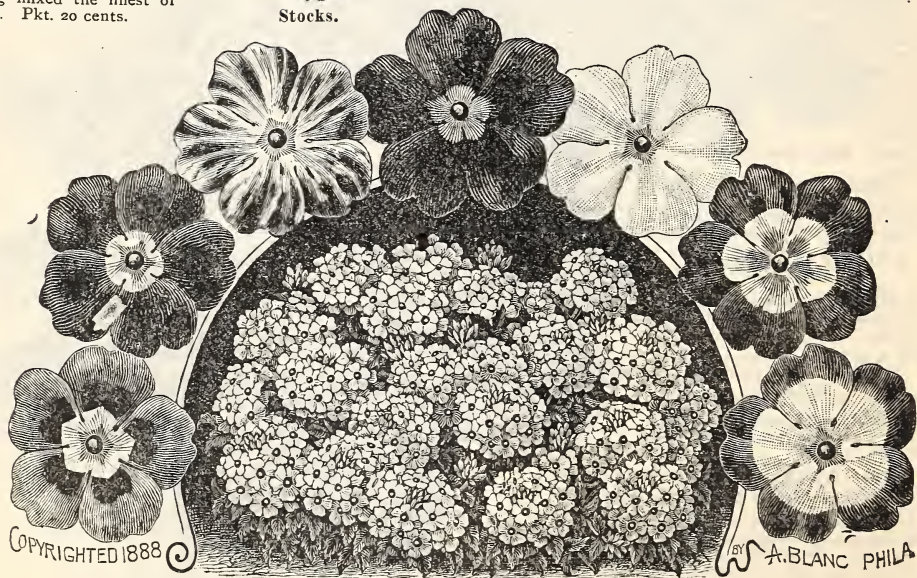
Stocks.

SWEET PEAS.



Sweet Peas.

Of this beautiful and ever favorite plant we have our own choice strain of brightest and most brilliant coloring. Cannot be surpassed. Mixed Pkt. 10 cents.



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A. BLANC PHILA

VERBENAS.

No plant is more generally cultivated, or more eagerly sought after, than the Verbena, and no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. The white is so pure, the crimson and scarlet so vivid, and the purple so deep, while the striped blossoms are so conspicuous, that they are very desirable. They flower perfectly well from seed.

Verbena, hybrida compacta, mixed, new and distinct.

Mammoth Verbenas.

The plant forms a compact bush about 5 inches high and eighteen across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of the finest flowers. Colors white, scarlet and violet. 25 cents.

Verbena, mammoth mixed, bracing a wide range of beautiful colors. Some of the flowers from which this seed was saved were by actual measure over an inch across. This will please all who give it a trial. 25 cents.

Verbena, extra choice mixed, seed saved from named flowers; very choice. 20 cents.

WIGANDIA.

Very ornamental plants with immense veined leaves and stems covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly, and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers, which continue to open in succession for a long time, lend the plant a tropical aspect, and make it one of the most valuable ornamental foliage plants for garden and lawn decoration. 25 cents.

VIOLA ODORATA.

Sweet violet. Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sown from January till March. 10 cents.

ZINNIAS.

For beautiful display the Zinnias are charming, beds of these gorgeous plants produce a bewildering and effective attraction to every one. All stop to admire. The varieties grown for us are of perfect form. Our mixed packet consists of the Zebra, New Double Tom Thumb, Fireball, File of Gold, Mammoth etc. Pkt. 20 cents. Perpetual bloomer.

BULBS.

LILIES.

Lilium Auratum (The Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—We offer this season a large stock of splendid sound bulbs of this peerless variety, which, beyond question, is the grandest of all the Lily Family. Each flower is composed of six parts, pure white thickly studded with crimson spots, while through the center of each part runs a clear golden band. Fully expanded the flowers measure nine inches across, are produced abundantly, very fragrant. Bulbs, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Longiflorum—The well known "Easter Lily." Pure white, fragrant, trumpet shaped, six to eight inches long. 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium Harris (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Our stock of bulbs of this are true to name and not the Longiflorum which is so often sold as it owing to the great demand. In flower it resembles the Longiflorum closely, but it has the valuable peculiarity of flowering two or three times in succession without rest, so it might really be said to be an "everblooming Lily." Large bulbs, 40 cents each; smaller, 25 cents.

Calla Lily—Too well known to need any description. Our stock of bulbs is unequalled. Large bulbs, 40 cents each; smaller, 25 cents.

For One Dollar we will send one each of the above mentioned Lilies, postpaid.

OXALIS.

Large sort, free bloomers. 5 cents each.

GIANT DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET—*Erythronium Grandiflorum*.

This beautiful plant is perfectly hardy, the foliage is charmingly variegated, and a mass of fifteen or twenty plants is a pretty sight, even when not in flower, but when the graceful spikes of two to four creamy white flowers are in bloom the effect is matchless. The plants luxuriate in rather moist, partially shaded positions. 10 cents each.

CHIONODOXA LUCILLÆ—Glory of the Snow.

The gentlemen who discovered this in the mountains east of Smyrna, thus describes it: "Near the summit a mass was met in full splendor, forming one of the most sumptuous displays of floral beauty ever beheld; a mass of blue and white, most intense and brilliant." It is praised by all, as one of the most exquisite of hardy spring flowering plants, and is also very valuable for winter blooming in the house, and for forcing for cut flowers. 5 cents each; 45 cents per dozen.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA—Pure White Freesia, or African Lily of the Valley. (See back of cover.)

'This wonderful bulb was first brought from Africa, and as the seasons where this comes from are directly opposite from ours—that is, their summer occurs during our winter—accounts for the certainty and ease of its flowering in winter under all circumstances. Its sprays of chaste, white flowers

among the green foliage gives it the appearance of an immense Lily of the Valley, with a fragrance far more delicate and pleasing. The flowers are two inches long and about the same in width, shaped like miniature Gladioli, and borne in clusters of six to ten on depressed horizontal scapes. The body of the flower is pure white, with lower segments spotted lemon-yellow. The perfume is most delicious, being a mixture of Mignonette, Violet and Jessamine, and one plant is sufficient to perfume a large room, without the overbearing perfume of Hyacinths or Tuberoses. The flowers are particularly useful for cutting, as they will keep in good condition in water for a week. The plant has tooth shaped bulbs and flat spreading leaves. Its cultivation is of the simplest; it requires only to be potted in October, to be watered sparingly at first, placed in a sunny window and watered more as growth progresses; when out of flower store in some dry place and re-pot at proper season in fresh soil for another year's growth. This bulb we consider the most satisfactory of all bulbs for window cultivation. The beauty of the flower, its delicate, subtle fragrance, the ease of growth, certainty of blooming, and the fact that the bulbs improve and bloom from year to year makes it unrivalled among bulbs. In sections where the ground does not freeze they will live out all winter, and the year round. Price, for large, blooming bulbs, 10 cents each

SCILLA.

Amœna Siberica—The cream of nearly all bulbs, producing in profusion masses of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground; the effect is magnificent. They should be largely planted as undergrowth in Hyacinth beds, etc. 5 cents each.

Campanulata (Wood Hyacinth)—Flowers borne on spikes, one to two feet high. Each flower measures nearly one inch across and droops gracefully; perfectly hardy; also fine for pot culture. 5 cents each.

CALOCHORTIS GUNNISONII.

The plant is full of life and vigor; immense flowers, borne on firm stalks nearly a foot high. A persistent bloomer, and does well from year to year. It is like a beautiful Tulip, only much more attractive, with markings equal to a butterfly. The petals are white on top, yellowish-green midway, and deep purple at the base. This does well as a pot plant, or planted out, with a little protection. 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen.

RICHARDIA—Spotted Calla.

Extra bulbs. 40 cents each.

GLADIOLI.

One of the best spring and early summer flowering bulbs for the south. Our mixed Gladioli embrace a magnificent variety of beautiful colors, all the poorer sorts having been discarded. We trust that many of our friends will avail themselves of our very low prices to plant largely. The spikes of bloom, richness and brilliancy of color are out of all proportion to the trifling cost.

Extra Fine Mixed—Embracing all colors; very choice. Six for 25 cents; 40 cents per dozen; fifty for \$1.50; 100 for \$3.00; postpaid, by mail.



ROSES.

THE Queen of Flowers is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" in this sunny southern clime, and no one should have a home without Roses. By universal consent the Rose has been called the "Queen of Flowers" and here she reigns in all her regal splendor. The great difficulty, so far, has been the inability, especially in Florida, of the choicest varieties to thrive on their own roots. We are sure that our budded roses will fill a long felt want and we, with our splendid facilities for raising from native Florida stock, have been able to put the price of budded Roses within the reach of all. All budded Roses sold by houses outside of the state of Florida have been budded upon Manetti, which is a stock which suckers fearfully and is a constant source of trouble and annoyance. In experience with our stock used for budding we have never seen it sucker after the bud becomes well established. We do not say that they will not sucker, but such has been our experience. It is only by growing an immense stock that we are able to sell them at the prices offered. Our specialty in Roses is the world-known "Marechal Neil." Our list is a short one, but they are all TRIED VARIETIES. We do not bewilder our customers by a description of hundreds of varieties, most of which are practically worthless. Our list contains only the choicest of the tried varieties that are at home in the South. If you want good, strong, healthy plants of Roses send us for them. Our stock and prices are beyond competition. In sending out budded Roses by mail we always trim them back and they may be planted just as they are received. All our prices include prepayment of postage by mail. If sent by express or freight our prices are the same, but in sending by express we are enabled to give you larger and stronger plants than if sent by mail. We can supply you "Marechal Neil" by the hundreds if you wish them. You can not have too many of this splendid rose.

Prices of all Budded Roses, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

All Budded Roses are on Native Florida Stocks. 25 cents each.

Send for our Pamphlet on Roses—How to Grow Them. 15 cents.

Appoline (Bourbon)—Delicate rose, heavily shaded with pink, exceedingly sweet, very large and double.

Bon Silene (Tea)—This rose is so well known that it seems almost useless to say much of it. The buds and their fragrance have made it a great favorite, and those of an artistic turn are always particularly partial to it on account of its peculiar color and pretty, simple form. The buds are dark, rosy carmine, with a slight flush of purple. The buds are very handsome, and produced in great profusion. A strong, healthy grower. One of the best for pot culture.

Catherine Mermet (Tea)—One of the finest Roses grown. Its name is a synonym for all that is delicate and beautiful. Its buds are are inimitable, faultless in form, and charming in their every shade of color, from the purest silvery rose to the exquisite combining of yellow and rose, which illumines the base of the petals. It is beyond doubt the rose of all roses.

Cornelia Cook (Tea)—The buds are most beautiful. The buds are of immense size and are borne up high on massive stems, and with their round, full, heavy form, carry an air of grace and dignity quite unusual. The flowers are of the clearest, snowiest white, and are arranged in the most faultless and symmetrical manner. A magnificent Rose.

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold (Noisette)—A grand rose for the South, clear bright yellow, very sweet and beautiful. It blooms rather sparingly, but makes up for this deficiency by being wonderfully beautiful.

Claire Carnot (Noisette)—Fine bright yellow, highly fragrant, a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Celine Forrester (Noisette)—A most beautiful bright yellow, full and of fine form, very vigorous; one of the best of the yellow roses, both in bud and flower, and in habit of growth.

Comtesse de Labarthe (Tea)—We have here, in one rose, almost all the desirable qualities, exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring, and a matchless profusion of flowers and growth. The color is a soft light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. A most satisfactory Rose.

Estella Pradle (Noisette)—Lovely pure white buds, flowers medium size, full and sweet, profuse bloomer. The favorite white climbing rose of the South.

General Jacqueminot (Hybrid Perpetual)—A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson. A magnificent Rose, equally beautiful in the bud state or open. This is the best known of all Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in fragrance and richness of color. It is, moreover, as easy of cultivation as many of the more common varieties.

Hermosa (Bourbon)—Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep, very fragrant. A standard variety which every one should have.

Honorable Edith Gifford (Tea)—Flowers are large and of heavy texture, very fine both in bud and open flowers; color flesh white or cream, with very distinct light pink center; an exquisite rose.

Isabella Sprunt (Tea)—Equal in all respects with Safrano, from which it is a sport; luxuriant in growth, and gives in profusion its long lemon-yellow buds the year round in the South. The buds are very popular for floral work. While the flower is not entirely double, this lack is more than made good by its great beauty when in bud. One of the best for out-door culture.

Laurette (Tea)—Delicate creamy white, shaded with rose, flesh colored center, fine full form, fragrant; sometimes finely dotted with dark rose.

La France (Hybrid Tea)—This variety might with justice be called the "Queen of Roses." In fact it was awarded that honor by a popular vote in France, where Roses are grown more generally, perhaps, than in any part of the world. We have a very large and fine stock of this superb Rose, which every year becomes more popular. Flowers large and beautiful, either in the bud form or when expanded; peach blossom color, shaded pink and silvery rose. It is very free blooming, every shoot forming a beautiful flower. The great difficulty in raising La France thus far has been its liability to "die back," both on its own roots and budded on Manetti. Our experience with it on the native Florida stock has been that it has been entirely free from "die back," some of the plants having been budded nearly five years.

Lamarque (Noisette)—White, with sulphur center, sometimes pure white, very large, full flowers, fragrant, and makes beautiful buds. An excellent Rose. Well established plants bear thousands of its beautiful white buds.

Louis Richard (Tea)—A superb Rose imported from France; extra large size—splendid, full form, very double, delicious tea scent; color rich coppery rose, changing to buff, shaded with carmine; center sometimes brilliant rosy crimson.

Marechal Neil (Noisette)—A Rose so famous as to really need no description. Its magnificent golden-yellow buds are worn the world over, and floral work without Marechal Neils is usually regarded as lacking a proper finish. The blooms are the perfection of the globular form, and are borne in great quantities. As a climber it is unequalled, rapid in growth, graceful and clothed with beautiful foliage. No collection should be without one, at least, of this magnificent Rose. Our stock of this is exceptionally fine. Good strong plants 25 cents each. Extra large size 75 cents and \$1.00.

Madame Alfred Carriere (Noisette)—Extra large, full flowers, very double and sweet; color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; exceedingly beautiful; a strong, hardy grower and free bloomer, and very fragrant. Sometimes called the "White Marechal Neil."

Madame Camille (Tea)—Delicate rosy flesh, changing to salmon rose, shaded and suffused with deep carmine, tea fragrance. A magnificent variety.

Madame de Watteville (Tea)—One of the most remarkably beautiful Roses ever introduced, besides possessing nearly all the Rose's good qualities. The habit is good, and it is a good grower, the leafage is beautiful, the fragrance very delightful, while peculiar. This is the "Tulip Rose," so called in Europe because of the feathery shading of bright rose around the edge of every petal, the body of the petal being creamy white and of heavy texture.

Perle des Jardins (Tea)—This magnificent Rose still retains its position as the finest Rose of its color ever introduced, and grows into public favor year after year. The color is a canary or golden yellow, flowers large and beautifully formed, handsome in every stage of the development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness not observed in any other yellow rose, the plant grows freely and the foliage is a picture in itself, being beautifully edged with pink. Very full and highly perfumed. It is the favorite yellow Rose.

Papa Gontier (Tea)—Large, finely formed buds and flowers, full and fragrant. This variety will be much sought after, on account of its beautiful buds, for wearing and for vases. The flowers are large and long, with thick, broad petals of dark carmine crimson, changing to pale rose. A bunch of flowers, when fully opened, is almost equal to a bunch of Hybrids, as the inside, instead of being pale and faded, is a bright, rosy carmine.

Reine Marie Henrietta (Noisette)—A seedling of the Gloire de Dijon, with bright red flowers; large, full, and scented. This Rose partakes somewhat of the Hybrid Perpetual character, and in shape, form and size it is certainly very distinct and beautiful. The color is a bright cherry-red, a pure shade. A strong, vigorous grower, and succeeds well all over the South.



Marechal Neil.

Sunset (Tea)—Is a "sport" from Perle des Jardins, which it strongly resembles, except in color. The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double, and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark reddish copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid "after glow." Sunset is a constant and profuse bloomer, and, taken altogether, is probably one of the finest Roses of later years. The foliage is identical with that of "Perle."

Safrano (Tea)—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant; a very rampant grower, and exceedingly profuse in bloom; only semi-double when open, but informal and pretty when the bush is covered with the expanded blooms. We fully expected that Safrano would be laid aside when Sunset became known, but it is not so, as rose growers seem to feel that a profusion of beautiful buds makes up for lack of petal in the open flower, and the two varieties seem equally popular.

Solfaterre (Noisette)—Fine, clear sulphur yellow; good form, large, full and double; very sweet and good.

The Bride (Tea)—This is, undoubtedly, the finest white Rose ever offered to the public, and we take pleasure in recommending it to all our customers. It is a rose that supplies a long-felt want. A few of the white ever-blooming roses now in commerce have beautiful double flowers, but none of them compare with The Bride in the size and shape of the buds and half expanded flowers. The buds are very large and of exquisite form; the petals are of fine texture and substance, and the full flower is very double, measuring from three and one-half to four inches in diameter. The color is a delicate creamy white. The blooms can be cut with long stems, and will last in a fresh state after being cut longer than any other known variety. This new Rose is a sport from Catharine Mermet, and is equally valuable either for summer or winter flowering.

Souv. Gabrielle Drevet (Tea)—Salmon pink, with center of coppery rose; each petal has a small white center of good size and form. We regard it as one of the very best introductions of later years. It is superbly rich, belonging to the class of "Tulip Roses," carrying such fine combinations of color. Very satisfactory in habit, growth and freedom of bloom; the buds are carried on heavy, stiff stems, probably one reason why they keep so well after being cut.

We can furnish of Roses on their own roots the following varieties, out of door grown plants, one year old, at 25 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Bride.	James Sprunt,	Madame Chas. Wood,	Reine Marie Henriette,
Bon Silene,	La France,	Madame de Watteville,	Souv. Gabrielle Drevet,
Cels,	La Reine,	Mrs. Bosanquit,	Safrano,
Comtesse Le Barthe,	La Pactole,	Niphotos,	Sanguinea,
Caroline Custer,	Lam'arque,	Queen Scarlet,	Souv. de David,
General Jacqueminot,	Madame Masson,	Regulus,	Sunset.
Henry Lacy,			

Fertilize your Roses highly as they are great feeders and will pay you well. Cow manure, if obtainable, is the best. Next to that is "Bradley's Orange Tree Fertilizer." We will willingly answer questions of our customers if a stamp is enclosed for reply.

SPECIALTIES.

To those interested in raising Lily bulbs from seed, we offer seed of the Milla Biflora, also the Coral Lily of Siberia.

MILLA BIFLORA—Frost Work.

The flowers have the oddest and most beautiful appearance imaginable. They appear like the most beautiful wax work, only enlivened by a living sparkle. The center is lovely; anthers are a delicate lemon yellow; the pistil is curiously carved, and usually covered with honeydew. The fragrance is delightful.

These bulbs are bringing to-day at wholesale \$35.00 per thousand. They need but little care to grow them, and as they are small, thousands of them can be raised on a quarter of an acre of ground. Any boy or girl in Florida, with any desire at all to make money, could do exceedingly well at raising Milla Biflora. We will sell a small quantity of seed, and be glad to purchase the bulbs when ready for sale. Price of seed, per packet, \$1.00.

CORAL LILY OF SIBERIA.

This superb Lily is entirely distinct from all others. The perfect symmetry of the entire plant, foliage and flower is wonderful. Its spike of scarlet flame-like flowers is held erect like a flambeau at night. The texture of the flower is like a piece of coral, of the most brilliant red we ever saw. Set off with most telling contrast with its graceful fern-like foliage of emerald-green. The foliage is slender and graceful, attenuated, from which fact it takes its name, *L. Tenuifolium*. It is a native of Siberia, and, of course, perfectly hardy. Blooms very early.

These bulbs are selling at wholesale to-day for \$15.00 per hundred, or \$125.00 per thousand. They can be grown just as easy as the Milla Biflora, and the prices received are wonderful. We have succeeded in securing at a reasonable figure a small amount of seeds of this bulb for those who send for it first. No favoritism will be shown in its distribution. We will also be glad to purchase bulbs raised from this seed. With each order for bulb seed we will send directions for growing, etc. Packet, \$1.00.

Prizes for 1889 and 1890.

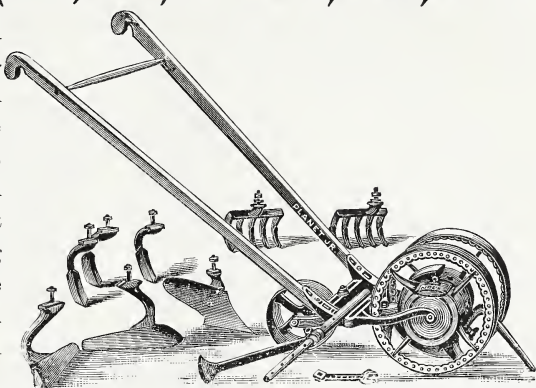
It is our desire to have everyone purchasing Vegetable Seeds, who has not bought of us, to try our Specially Selected and Grown Seeds for the South. They are different from all other stocks offered by any other seed house in the country. They will always be found better than we represent them to be, and all crops grown from them, under proper care and conditions, will net the grower better returns than any other seed offered. To incite interest and stimulate competition we offer the following prizes, which will be paid June 1st, 1890.

CONDITIONS.—Send us free by mail or express the largest fruit grown from either of the following varieties of our seeds before June 1st, 1890. The offer is open to all purchasing of us—MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

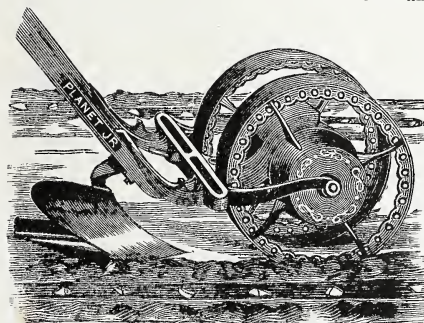
BEANS—DAISY PEA BEAN —(Send the plant with all the pods fast to it.).....	Prize \$10.00
“ SURE ENOUGH —(Send all the pods fully ripe grown on one vine.).....	“ 5.00
CABBAGE—CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH —(Send the largest head.).....	“ 5.00
“ SURE CROP —(Send the largest head.).....	“ 5.00
CORN—YEXO —(The largest ear.).....	“ 5.00
CUCUMBERS—EMERALD GREEN WHITE SPINE —(The largest full ripe.)...	“ 5.00
MUSK MELON—PONCE DE LEON —(Send the largest.).....	“ 5.00
WATERMELON—THE EMPRESS —(Send the largest.).....	“ 5.00
OKRA—WHITE VELVET —(The largest pod, ripe.).....	“ 5.00
PEAS—THE ELECTRIC —(Send the plant with pods attached.).....	“ 5.00
POTATO—FIRST LAUREL —(Peck of the largest.).....	“ 5.00
PUMPKIN—TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO —(The largest full ripe.).....	“ 5.00
TOMATO—REDFIELD'S BEAUTY —(Send the best crate.).....	“ 5.00
“ THE PEACH —(The best four quarts.).....	“ 5.00
TURNIP—IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTA BAGA —(Send one.	“ 5.00

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

This is the most popular combined garden tool known, and not undeservedly; for in its construction are combined strength, simplicity and efficiency, while in the field it has long been peerless. It has been for years unequalled as a seed planter, and is provided with the most varied and satisfactory set of cultivating attachments known. This season we offer the attachments strengthened and improved, eight in number, shown in the cut.

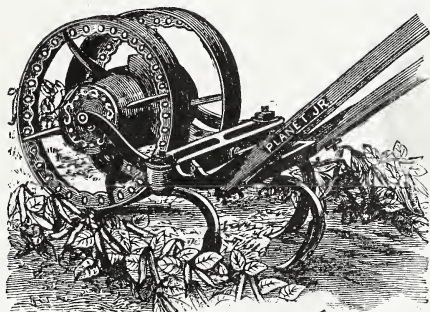


The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.



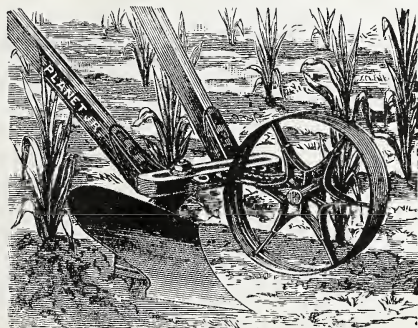
The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe, AS A PLOW.

PLANET
JR



The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill and Wheel Hoe, AS A CULTIVATOR.

COMPLETE, PRICE \$12.00.



The "Planet Jr." Single-Wheel Hoe, with Plow. This tool is capable of doing nearly all kinds of hand garden work in a superior manner. We have added to it a detachable leaf guard to prevent injury to large or spreading plants, a strong and neat pair of rakes, and a pair of four-inch sweeps in place of the narrow cultivating teeth. The present outfit being—

One pair of curved point hoes,

One pair of rakes,

One pair of four-inch unequal-sided sweeps,

One broad cultivating tooth,

One large garden plow,

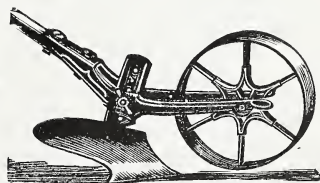
One detachable leaf guard.

All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. This Single-Wheel Hoe is considerably lighter than the Double, and is capable of nearly the same variety of work; the general plan and the attachments are nearly identical. Owing to the lightness, it will be more pleasant to some than the Double-Wheel Hoe. **PRICE, COMPLETE \$6.**

Complete descriptive Catalogues sent on application, showing operation of many other varieties.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Interlachen, Florida.

THE
FIRE-FLY
PLOW.



THE "FIRE-FLY" PLOW.

The "Fire-Flly" Plow is a tool intended for those who have but small gardens and a moderate amount of time to spend in them. It enables them to raise the vegetables for their family, or for market, with a minimum expenditure of labor and time, the latter being often the most important item to many, who would be glad to grow their own vegetables if they could do it in their spare moments.

PRICE, \$2.50.



Freezia Refracta Alba.

Daisy Pea Bean.

Jumbo Watermelon.

Japan Clover.

Prize Centennial.

Tennessee Sweet Potato Pumpkin.

Summer Crookneck Squash.